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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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Bombay Gazette.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

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Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-30 P.M.				
25th July	CALEDONIA	7858	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7992		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858	MOLDAVIA	9500
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7858	HIMALAYA	6898
29th "	MALWA	10509		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9503
26th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

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SALAZIE	4,147	Allard	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Parillon	29th " "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	24th Dec "

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NERA	5338	Schmitz	9th Oct. "

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LHASA	2,171	Fri. 24th July	6 a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

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22nd July, 1908.

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
F FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,894	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	F. Bedenich	1st October 1908
KOERNER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	S. Cilumak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

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VORWAERTS	5990	S. Bednarz	25th July 1908.

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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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Suez	440	704	352	528	220	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	359	538
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	793	463	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	668	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,035, Rs. 845 and Rs. 781, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
A. Trafford Hall	...	.....	July 25	.....
C. City of Paris	...	July 13	Aug. 15	.....
C. City of Manchester	...	July 30	Aug. 25	.....
B. Merton Hall	...	Aug. 6	Aug. 25	.....
C. City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 10	.....	Oct. 28
C. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 5
C. City of Manchester	...	Oct. 26	.....	Nov. 15
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 26
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	.....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	.....	Dec. 18 1909
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14 1909	.....	Jan. 2
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 13

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Kobe	Shojun (Port Arthur)	
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OF JUNE 20th.

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FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 2-8.
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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required. and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effective means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Manager, NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 4, Bond Street, Chemical Estate, London W.C., or of Agents for above specialties. Before purchasing, see that the Government Stamp bears the word "VETARZO."

Agents for India—THACKER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, and POONA.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

THE 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER.

PRICE, Foolscap Size, 250 Rs.

Some Users:
H.M. GOVERNMENT
1,000 Machines.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
900 Machines.
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Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Uncleared Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not Alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Home Street, Bombay, 21st July, 1908.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "FRANZ FERDINAND," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

R. de CALO,
Acting-Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE BOMBAY DYEING & MANUFG. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bella Vista" Offices, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 29th day of July, 1908, at 10 a.m. (St. Time), to transact the business intimated to the Shareholders by Circular.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
THE BOMBAY DYEING & MANUFG. Co., LD.

"BELLA VISTA" OFFICES, CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY, 22ND JULY, 1908.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 20th October, 1908, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING, ACCOUTREMENTS, SADDLERY and MISCELLANEOUS STORES, for the Civil and Military Police, in Burma for a period of two years, namely, from the 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1911.

Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed forms, and all particulars regarding the Contract can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon.

Samples of all articles can be seen at the Police Supply Stores, Rangoon, during office hours on any day except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays.

Tenders will be opened in presence of those who choose to be present and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept or recommend for acceptance the lowest or any Tender.

E. B. WHITING,
Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma.

HAVE YOU SEEN

THE FLAG ?

It is a Magazine printed and published free of charge, all the proceeds go to the Union Jack Club of London.

The Literary contributions and the illustrations are by the foremost writers and artists of the day.

The "Times of India" has undertaken the publication in India, free of cost, and the books are on sale at all prominent booksellers, who are remitting the full amount received.

PRICE TWELVE ANNAS ONLY.
POSTAGE 4 ANNAS.

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Messrs. Thacker & Co., Bombay; Messrs. Whe ler's Bookstalls in Bombay and various Railway Stations; Messrs. Higginbottom & Co., Madras.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
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All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Brandy Bazaar, near Nawab Masjid, Post No. 9.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY.

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nal Bazar, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property, at 4th Kamatipura Street.
HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 774 of 1907.

Jalloo Bin Jalloo.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Lingoo Jalloo .....Defendant.

Under instructions from Messrs. G. A. Somjee and D. L. Vaidya, the Special Commissioners appointed by the High Court of Bombay, in the above Suit, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable property, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, 1908, at 4 o'clock (Standard Time).

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the Northern side of 4th Kamatipura Street, in the Registration Subdistrict of, Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 1326, and Street No. 43, containing by admeasurement 45 5/9 Square Yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old New 3756, New No. 10455, Old Survey No. 3334, and New Survey No. 6059, and bounded on the east by the house of Gangabai, widow of Shivaji Foolmalli, on the west by the house of Jamnabai, widow of Arjoon Lohar, on the north by the Sweeper's passage, and on the south by the 4th Kamatipura Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale Application may be made to Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys, at their Office at Crima Building, Mellows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
ON COMMISSION SALE.
On account of the concerned.

1 brand new mahogany saloon billiard table, 12 by 6 feet, with all accessories complete.

1 brand new mahogany "Premier" billiard and dining table, 3 by 4 feet, with all accessories complete.

The above billiard tables manufactured by well-known English-maker's, Messrs. Geo Wright & Co., are lately imported from home and are packed in cases and which are now open for inspection at the Rooms of the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 22ND JULY, 1908.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE' POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as here was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

A GRAND DISPLAY of fashionable popular motor cars. Big range of choice. Sunbeam, Darracq, Ford, Horbick. All Horse prowers, all types of body. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Examined by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2. Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fare from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and Sail Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 8 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MEDICAL MAN, with 14 years experience willing to accept ENGAGEMENT of a permanent nature Has had experience in Hospitals, Emigration Service and Pharmacy: also Medical Charge of Vessels. European, Bachelor, age 38. Apply Box No. 1390, c/o "Bombay Gazette."

MATRIMONIAL.—A young PARSEE GENTLEMAN, of a respectable family, desires to correspond with a respectable Parsee Lady with a view to matrimony. Correspondence, strictly confidential. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1359, Advt. Dept., the "Bombay Gazette."

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Locomotive Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

PHENYLE.—Keep your house free from plague and all other poisonous germs. The only effective disinfectant ever discovered. Per bot. 6 as., 12 as. and Rs. 1-12 Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REQUIRED good class CANVASSERS, for an old established Company in Bombay. Liberal commission. Address L. R. T., stating age, experience, references, &c., Box No. 1392, c/o this Paper.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetableand Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Market, Bombay

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, (behind the Bank of Bombay)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—A Competent SHORT-HAND WRITER and TYPIST, one accustomed to the Empire Machine preferrel, must have a good knowledge of general office work. Salary Rs. 40 to start. Apply Box No. 1401, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A competent and experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, for a local Mill. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1394, c/o "Bombay Gazette."

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Khatau Macanji Mill, Haines Road, Byculla, by order of the Khatau Macanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Lt., and on account and risk of Nagsey Damji.

Pieces Waste No. 1 About	12	cwt.
Cop bottom "	100	"
Coloured yarn waste "	13	"
Winding waste "	40	"
Top and bound clearfly "	20	"
Waste No. 20 "	115	"
Holsery dirty rags "	8	"

On account and risk of Mr. Kermally Moledina—Dirty reeling waste about 15 cwt. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Jehanpir B. Petit & Co., and on account and risk of Mahomed Bin Abdool Vahed Pasha.

3 parcels large and small undrilled pearls, one of which weighs about 942 chows and the weight of the other two parcels will be given hereafter.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 22ND JULY, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Princess Street.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Appeal No. 1304 of 1903.
Suit No. 423 of 1901.

Vasantrao Madhavrao.....Appellant and Plaintiff.
vs.
Anandrao Gunpatrao and others...Respondents and Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Special Commissioner, appointed by the Consent Decree, herein dated the 16th day of March, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. (Auctioneers), will put up for sale by Public Auction the following immoveable property on the day and at the time (S. T.) hereinafter mentioned. The sale of the property will be held on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 3.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground the first of Pension and Tax tenure, and second of Quit and Ground Rent tenure, the first containing by admeasurement 251 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 365 and 1142, and 1143, Collector's New Nos. 2243 and 6869, Old Survey No. 10-1214 and New Survey Nos. 3-38 and 2(1)/51, the second containing by admeasurement (441) four hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 1142 and 1143, Collector's New Nos. 6869 and 6870, Old Survey Nos. 1199 and 1200, and New Survey Nos. 4-38 and 1-51, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward Nos. 2800 and 2801 and Street Nos. 300 to 308 with the messuages, tenements and dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Princess Street, within the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, bounded on or towards the North by the Princess Street, on or towards the South partly by the properties secondly and thirdly hereinafter described, partly by the property of Luxuman Govind and by a gully opening on the Kolbhat Wady Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Balji Bapooji Moroji and others, and on or towards the West by the property of Soonder Atmaram Wasudeoji and others.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari vacant land or ground, the Fazandar whereof is Khatizabai, widow of Ebrahim Saheb Hydadi, situate, lying and being at Kolbhat Wadi, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 83 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 38, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward No. 2506 and Street No. 21, and bounded on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the South by the said Kolbhat Wadi, on or towards the East by the property of Balji Bapooji Moroji, and on or towards the West by the property of Luxmoon Gowria.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari vacant land or ground, the Fazandar whereof is Khatizabai, widow of Ebrahim Saheb Hydadi, situate, lying and being at Kolbhat Wadi in the Town and Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 38, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward N. 2508 and Street No. 23, and bounded on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinabove described, on or towards the South by the Kolbhat Wadi, on or towards the East by a lane and beyond that the property of Luxmoon Gowria, and on or towards the West by the property of Soonder Atmaram and others.

Lot No. 4.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 22nd July, 1908, at 4 p.m.

A third share in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Princess Street, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 21, Collector's New No. 164, Old Survey No. 25-1214 and New Survey No. 2-52, assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C ward under Ward No. 2802 and Street No. 10, admeasuring 382 square yards or thereabouts, and standing in the books of the Collector of Bombay in the name of Vasudeo Keshowji, and bounded on the East by the property of Vithoba Mankoji, on the West by the property of Dinanath Hurrischandra, on the South by the property of Dadabhoy Hormusji and on the North by the Princess Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their office at No. 14K., Sardar's Building, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 22ND JULY, 1908.

BOOKS FOR SALE

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.
Suit No. 746 of 1907.

The Advocate General
vs.
Runchordas Vandravandas and others.

Under instructions from R. D Sethna, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., the following:—Pearl Kada, Mangota, Raviful, Mala, Gheda, Joomkha, Thoria, and loose pearls.

Gold Koomp, vank, bangles, Pattle, Mandelia, Sankla, tapkehar, hirakanthi, chains, tholea, rings, Gold and Silver coins.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the ornaments taken delivery of within three days.

The above ornaments are on view.

Also by order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Abdul Wahed Bin Ebrahim Bin Jamal, an Insolvent.

10 valuable white round pearls, weighing about 54 chows.

The pearls are on view.

SALE ON THURSDAY, 23rd July, at 11 a.m. (S.T.).

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd July, at 11 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tardeo Road, in the Stable of Old Bapty Mill, by order of Mortgagee Sha Nahalchand Mohunlal and on account and at the risk of mortgagors Muman Vally Mahomedjee Mulpara, and Muman Daood Pir Mahomed Kadival—

1 rubber-tyred victoria, No. 850.
2 horses, grey and black, and harness.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT to Furniture Makers and Furniture Merchants.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Rogers and Co's. old premises, by order of the concerned, the tools, implements, materials, etc., belonging to the Furniture Factory of Messrs. Connor, Gerard and Co., consisting of incomplete sofas, chairs, easychairs, cupboards, teapoys, etc., full size Mahogany slate billiard table, sofa, springs, tins of paint, floor polish, wood finish, teakwood and mahogany planks, carpenter's worktables, large size lathe, grinding, sawing, hole boaring machines, furniture, tiles, brass furniture, fittings, etc. The above is on view.

THE BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of a Choice and varied Assortment of Japanese Curios.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Bank Street, 1st Floor, opposite Government Central Press, a consignment of 20 cases Japanese curios, just landed ex s. s. "Mayori Maru" from Kobe, on account of the consigner, consisting of awata koro and vases, jars, bowls, old porcelain and satsuma blue vases, plates, buttons, buckles, kochi, jardinieres and pedestals, sets of vases and kore, kutani tea sets, awagi wall vases, kyoto and nageya choisonne vases, silk and satin table and cushion covers, ladies' hand-bags, silk embroidered mantle covers, coseys, hall hangings, etc.

The above is on view.

N.B.—An inspection of the goods is invited as the invoice consists of several special and valuable pieces of Japanese curios, good for drawingroom and hall decoration.

AUCTION SALE of New Household Furniture, made by Madrasi Carpenters.

On TUESDAY, the 28th Instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Rabim Mansion, Colaba Causeway, opposite Messrs. Leopold & Co., valuable teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing, office and bed-room furniture, made by Madrasi Carpenters, consisting of large sliding dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggons, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry and velvet, large size bevelled mirror, chiffonnies and cabinets, ornament stands, jardiniers, fancy glass screen, corner cabinets, hat-stand, fancy teapoys, marble-topped tables and teapoys, new designed bedsteads, bevelled mirror, single and double almiras and wardrobe, clothes press, marble-topped dressing and washband tables, chest-of-drawers, reclining sofas, Curzon easychairs, revolving and plain topped office tables of 2, 4 and 6 drawers, revolving office chairs, revolving bookstand, glass door book cases, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 31st Inst. at 2-30 p.m. S.T. Messrs. CRAWFORD Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Sargent House, Apollo Bunder, near the Saluting Battery, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinnerwaggon, marble-topped tables and teapoys, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined velvet, cabinets, easychairs, teapoys, bedsteads, single and double mirror door almirah, clothes press, chest of drawer, marble-topped drawing and washband tables, bedroom sofas, valuable engravings, partition screen, Church organ, revolving office table, glassware, crockery ware, and plateware, Hinks' lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of G. F. Cooke, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 22ND JULY, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The Materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 112-154, Case No. 177, Bhandari Street.

Building Street Nos. 146-148, 152-154, 24-26, Case No. 236, 237, 239, Erskine Road and Baloe Street.

Building Street Nos. 17-19, 8-9, Case No. 285, 509, Old Nagpada and Nowrojee Hill.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, bags of Jawari, Rapeseeds, Linseeds, Cottonseeds, Hards, boxes of Machinery, Luggage, Glassware, Tea, Oil-mascatores, bundles of O. P. goods, bagging, wooden toys, waste, casks of Alizarine, yellow earth, stone Jars, iron beams, buckets, lot of condemned sheets, heaps of sweeping grain, Old records, picking Cotton, and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

One case handle fire engine and one case rubber hose, damaged by fire.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage, Parcels, &c., at G. I. P. Ry., Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., MESSRS. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 4th August, 1908, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 22ND JULY, 1908.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....	Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

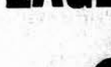
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

WREXHAM LAGER BEER



ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

*The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their inter

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 24 of the Bombay Tramways Act of 1874, the following BYE-LAWS and REGULATIONS submitted by the BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY and TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, to H.E. the Governor of Bombay in Council for confirmation are published for the information of the Public.

Throughout these Bye-Laws and Regulations the following words shall have the meanings hereto attached to them, that is to say:—

"Company" means The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited.

"Car" means any Carriage, Tramcar, or vehicle of the Company used or worked upon or in connection with the Tramways.

"Conductor" means and includes any servant or officer of Company having the conduct of or assisting in the conducting of any Car.

"Passenger" means and includes any person who has mounted the footboard of a Car.

"Person" means and includes any passenger or person other than a servant or officer of the Company.

1. No person shall enter, mount or leave, or attempt to enter, mount or leave any car whilst in motion.

2. Passengers are required to enter and alight from the Cars on the side nearest the footpath or where there is no footpath on the left or near side of the Car in the direction in which it is proceeding. No person shall enter or attempt to enter or leave any car by any entrance that is barred. No person shall board or enter or attempt to board or enter a Car until all passengers desiring to alight have done so.

3. Passengers are forbidden to talk with, interfere with, or otherwise distract the attention of, the driver of the Car while on duty or to use the driver's platform while the Car is in motion.

4. No passenger or other person shall place his foot upon the seats of the Company's Cars.

5. No person or servant of the Company shall spit or eject betel-nut juice in or upon or against any Car.

6. No person shall travel on the steps or platform or any Car or stand on the roof or sit on the outside rail of any Car, and any person so travelling, standing, or sitting, shall cease to do so immediately on request by the conductor.

7. When any Car contains in the interior thereof the full number of passengers for which seating accommodation is provided in such interior, no person beyond such number shall remain therein except by the express permission of the conductor and any person remaining after having been requested by the conductor to leave shall on failing to do so be removed by or under the direction of the conductor.

8. No person (not being an officer or servant in the employment of the Company) except a passenger or intending passenger, shall board a Car, and no person shall hold or hang on by or to any part of a Car.

9. No dog or other animal shall be allowed in or on any Car, except by permission of the conductor, nor in any case in which conveyance of such dog or other animal might be offensive or an annoyance to passengers. No person shall take a dog or other animal into any car after having been requested not to do so by the conductor. Any dog or other animal taken into any Car in breach of this regulation shall be removed by the person in charge of such dog or other animal from the car immediately upon request by the conductor, and in default of compliance with such request may be removed by or under the direction of the conductor.

10. Each passenger shall pay to the conductor or other duly authorised officer of the Company the fare legally demandable for the journey. No passenger shall be entitled to require change to be given for an amount greater than one rupee.

11. Every person travelling on the Company's Cars will on payment of his fare be furnished with a Ticket specifying the amount of the fare, and shall, when required, show his Ticket to any servant of the Company. Any such person not producing his Ticket shall be liable to pay the fare from the place whence the car originally started.

12. No person travelling in any car shall avoid or attempt to avoid payment of his fare.

No person having paid his fare for a certain distance shall knowingly or wilfully proceed in any such car beyond such distance without tendering to the conductor the fare legally demandable for the excess distance travelled.

13. No passenger shall use or attempt to use a Ticket on any day for which such Ticket is not available or which has already been used on a previous journey. Ticket issued to passengers are not transferable.

14. No passenger shall wilfully alter or deface his Ticket so as to render the number or any material portion thereof illigible.

15. Transfers.—(1) A Ticket is good only for the Car in which it is issued except when issued as a transfer Ticket.

(2) Detachable portions of Transfer Tickets must be removed by the conductor of the car into which passengers are transferred.

(3) A Transfer Ticket will be available only when the passenger holding it leaves one car and enters another at the place of change appointed by the Company and only for the first Car having a vacant seat which leaves the place of change after such passenger's arrival.

(4) No passenger shall attempt, to make use of a Transfer Ticket which he is not entitled to use under the Transfer Regulations issued by the Company,

(5) Any passenger, having received a Transfer Ticket, who leaves the Car before arriving at the place of change, or who does not proceed by the first available car which leaves the place of change after his arrival there are who walks on from the place of change must, on demand, give up the Transfer Ticket to the conductor or to any other servant of the Company.

16. No person in a state of intoxication shall enter or mount on any Car. No person shall commit any nuisance or act of indecency in any Car, or wilfully interfere with the comfort of any passenger on such Car, or use obscene or offensive language whilst in or upon any Car. Any person committing any such offence shall in addition to the penalty below mentioned, be removed by any of the servants of the Company or any Police Officer from such car and shall forfeit his fare.

17. Any person suffering from any infectious or loathsome disease, or any person whose dress or clothing might, in the opinion of the conductor of a Car, soil or injure the dress or clothing of any passenger, or any person who in the opinion of the conductor, might for any other reason be offensive to passengers shall not be entitled to enter or remain in any car and may be prevented from entering any car, and shall not enter any car after having been requested not to do so by the conductor, and if found in any car, shall, on the request of the conductor, leave the car, upon the fare, if previously paid, being returned. In default of compliance with a request to leave the car any such person shall be removed by or under the direction of the conductor.

18. If any car or part of a car shall be provided by such Company for the exclusive use of females, any male person who without lawful excuse, shall enter such Car or part of a Car, knowing the same to be exclusively appropriated as aforesaid, or shall remain therein after having been informed of its exclusive appropriation, shall be liable to the penalty, below mentioned, and in addition to such penalty, may be removed therefrom by any of the servants of the Company or any Police Officer and shall forfeit his fare.

19. No person shall sing while travelling in or upon any Car or play upon any musical instrument.

20. No person shall wilfully or without sufficient cause obstruct or impose any servant of the Company in the discharge of his duty on such Tramway.

21. No person shall unlawfully and wilfully remove or deface the number, plates or sign-boards, or remove or extinguish any light on any Car belonging to the Company, or wilfully or negligently damage or injure any Car, or other property of the Company.

22. Smoking is absolutely prohibited when the monsoon curtains are fully dropped. When the monsoon curtains are partly or completely rolled up smoking is allowed, only on certain seats which will be specified by a notice exhibited in each Car.

Any person offending against this bye-law is liable in addition to incurring the penalty below mentioned, to be summarily removed at the first opportunity from the Car.

23. Any servant of the Company who shall be in a state of intoxication whilst engaged in any duty connected with the running of the Cars, or who shall, whilst so engaged, negligently omit to perform his duty, or shall perform the same in an improper manner, shall be liable to the penalty below mentioned.

24. No person shall enter or travel in or upon any Car with any article, instrument, implement or substance which, in the opinion of the conductor, may be dangerous or offensive to other passengers.

25. No person shall change or remove the Routes, Indicators or Destination Boards, or interfere with Controller Brakes, Lamps, Lights, Trolly Rope, or any part of a Car or its equipments, or shall ring, or otherwise signal the Car to "start".

26. No passengers shall bring in or into any car any luggage other than his own personal luggage and any such personal luggage must not occupy or overlap any part of the seat, or be placed so as to reduce the clear way between seats, nor be of a form or description to annoy or inconvenience any other passenger.

27. Any person offending against or committing a breach of any of the preceding Bye-laws or Regulations shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 25 (Rupees twenty-five).

28. There shall be placed and kept in a conspicuous position inside of each Car in use a printed copy of these Bye-laws and Regulations.

Any person objecting to any of the proposed Bye-laws and Regulations is requested to communicate his objections in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, within one month from the date of this Notice.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 21st July, 1908.

THE NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE

Claims paid £24,000,000.

Extract from "The Review."

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed, that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to—

AGENTS WANTED.

ADDRESS: GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, *Parsi Bazaar Street.*

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., General Agents.

O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Nerbudda 1960 tons Captain R S Butler arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Busreh &c with a general cargo and Mr O DeMello and 8 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer E F Ferdinand 3873 tons Captain E Netscher arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Trieste 3203 tons Captain S Clinnak arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Kobe &c with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 7 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Company's steamer Moshtari 1109 tons Captain P H Gore, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday evening from Busreh etc with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

THE steamer Wearmouth, 2339 tons Captain W Catto, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Venice S N Company's steamer Manin 1679 tons Captain V Ernam, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Naderi 1164 tons Captain S. Gray arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Mondday, 20th July 1908, should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Lieut La Touche.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 21.

Arcadia.....3513 Valentine...Shanghai 5-8 P & O Co
Alavi.....2324 Fruin Hill .....B & P S N Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Begum .....2942 McNicall .....TMorrison & Co
Beme .....1899 Stockwell.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Brazilliana .....2458 Tamblyn .....Cargo Bros Co
Clematis.....2229 Davies .....James Mackintosa & Co
City of Manchester..... K Nixon & Co
Dwarka..... 759 McDiarmed .....M M & Co
E F Ferdinand.....3873 Nitsche.....A L S N Co
Fircoze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Frankdale.....3099 Kidd .....W & A G & Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLorine Mauritius ...24-7 B I S N Co
Kt. Errant .....4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kirkee.....2275 Watson .....W & A Graham &Co
Kt. Templar .....460 Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Largo Law .....2500 Rudersow.....W and A G & Co
Lalpoora.....2124 Fry .....M M & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Maceda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nerbudda.....1960 Butler.....P Gulf.....M M & Co
Naderi .....1164 Gray.....B & P S N Co
Oriental.....3085 Snow .....P & O Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie .....N F B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameen...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster ...R A Willis...Shah S N Co
Strathgarry....2840 Stanhope.....W & A Graham & Co
Salahadji.....1255 Van Riji...W & A Graham & Co
Scindia .....2050 Chidley .....M M & Co
Terrier .....1008 Berg.....F F Campbell & Co
Virawa.....2116 Carre...Calcutta...M Mackenzie & Co
Warora .....2565 Shepherd..... M M & Co
Wearmouth.....2339 Catto.....Bombay & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
C&R Trafford Hall	3434	Hood.	27-7	Newport	K N & Co
G Moshtari...	1110	Gore.	Busrea.	26-7..	B & P S N Co Ld
F Yebosbi Maru...		Kon	Kobe	22-7	N Y Kaisha
K Lapusn...	2293	Ross...	Dunkirk ...	28-7	W & A G & Co
O Mozaffari.	1387	Molohv	R S Porta	30-7	B & P S N Co
P Stolzenfels.	3554	Schmidt.	K'chi	29-7	W&A Graham & Co

H W P D.

Indravati.....	513	Fakeera.....	N F ...	Bo S N Co Ld	
Kaveri....553	Mahomed...	B'nager...	22-7...	Bo S N Co Ld	
L Satrunji...547	Hoosein...	Repairing	N F	Bo S N Co Ld	
Mahanadi.....547	Ahmed ...	M'goa	22-7	Bo S N Co Ld	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Delhi.....	4783	Snow	Shanghai	22-7	P & O Co
2 Britannia...	1970	Garrick...	L'pool	31-7	W&A G & Co
3 Itinda.....	3398	Alton...	K'chi	20-7	M M & Co
4 Aristan...	1321	Watt..	London.	25-7	E Latham & Co
6 Trieste..	3203	Clinnak...	Trieste	28-7	A L S N Co Ld
7 Vorwaerts.	3727	Bednarz ...	Kobe	25-7	A L S N Co
10 & 11 City of Paris	5909	C'bell.	K'chi	26-7	K Nixon & Co
12 Arabia...	4167	Spicer	London.....	1-8	P & O Co
14 Lhasa.....	941	Tippet...	K'chi	24-7	N F M M & Co
16 Dumra ...	792	Cole	Busreh	23-7	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Wearmouth s	Catto	Calcutta, July 6
	Moshtari s	Gore	Busreh, July 9
21	Triests s	Clumak	Kobe, June 6
	E F Ferdinand s...	Nitschi	Trieste, July 3
	Nerbudda s.....	Butler	Busreh, July 8
	Naderi s	Gray	Jedah, July 9
	City of Manchester	.....	Liverpool &c

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Manin s	Ernain	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Virawa for Calcutta &c
" Nerbudda for Persian Gulf.
" Moshtari for Persian Gulf.
" Trieste for Trieste &c.
" E F Ferdinand for Trie[ste]

[THROUGH REU]

The Anchor Line ste[amer]
Liverpool from Bombay
insta[nt]
and O S
Plym[outh]
The
from C
of the

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co. steamer Oceanien from Bombay arrived at Suez on Monday the 20th instant.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Names.	From
18	Ballochmyle	W Curtis	Rangoon
	Caithness	R W Taylor	Negapatam
	Saratov	A Sheikh	Odessa
	Vellore	J Pattie	Kuchinotsu

DEPARTURES.

19	Ethopia	A D'Cruz	Chittagong
	Romany	J R Nasbet	Aroe Bay
	Lama	E B Hirst	Rangoon

DAILY EXPORTS, JULY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—55 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 29 bales wool, J Veerchand; 2,726 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 550 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—2,001 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Labuan s—400 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.
City of Paris s—1,000 tons, Schroder Smith and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Labuan s—375 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 75 bales cottonfy, and 23 bales cotton sowri Nensey Peerbhoy; 105 cwts gum, Narsee; 154 cwts turmeric, 40 cwts yellow color, 29 cwts jamalseed, 64 cwts cashewnuts R Jeewandas.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—690 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,596 cwts mowraseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 4 pots rosaoil, Nusserwanji Brothers and Co.
City of Paris s—100 cwts turmeric, Nusserwanji Brothers and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Britannia s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR FIUMR.

Trieste s—4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 450 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar.

FOR PORTSAID (FOR ORDERS).

Avristan s—8,640 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—1 1-4 cwt ivory, K N Meanee and Co; 1 1-4 cwt ivory, H Rowji; 50 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 25 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 160 chests opium, C Bamonji and Co; 23 1-2 chests opium, P B Petit and Co; 85 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 80 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 10 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

Vorwaerts s—2,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—200 bales twist, 12 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co; 65 chests opium, E D Sossoon and Co; 60½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 78 chest opium, A E J Abraham and Co; 74 chest opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 47 chest opium, P B Petit and Co; 88 chest opium C Bamonjee and Co; 95 chest opium C Ebrahim and Co.
Vorwaerts s—250 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 500 bales twist C Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru s—477 bales cotton, Goculdas Dossa and Co; 2 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Vorwaerts s—1,800 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Yeboshi Maru s—264 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 22nd July.

The Squadron will parade at the Cooperage on Thursday the 23rd inst at 7 30 a. m.

Dress—Marching Order.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 22nd July.

271.—Detail for the week ending 25th instant:—

To-day Wednesday the 22nd Inst—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-15 p m.

Thursday 23rd Inst—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-45 a. m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-15 p.m.

Friday 24th Inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-59 p.m.

Subject for the week—Physical Training without Arms.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

[Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, viz. United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending ... m. of the 21st July 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
	nil	...	...	Nil	...
	21	5	40a. m.	0	30
	21	2	0 p.m.	1	0

NOTICES.

[Route right. (21-7-08.)
[Interrupted beyond Bassori (20-7-08).
[Interrupted between Tauris and Tiflis

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENT of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HAMILTON.—July 20, at Bombay, the result of an accident, Mary Adeline Hamilton, the dearly-loved wife of James Hamilton, Turf Accountant, aged 36 years. R. I. P.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BELLETTI.—July 16, at 3, Penn Road, Alipore, to Mr. and Mrs. Hubert J. Belletti, of Veraketah, Jharia, a daughter.

DEATHS.

BARBER.—July 10, at Azamgarh, Ellen Rose, wife of the late C. J. Barber, Indigo Planter, and landed proprietor of Azamgarh, U. P.

PATERSON—July 16, at Hempstead, Norfolk, Mary Elizabeth (Bee), the dearly loved wife of Herbert J. Paterson, Officiating Agent for Government Consignments, Calcutta, aged 36 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

Our Machines have Arrived.

We can now supply
"CHIRETTONES,"
The Great Tonic and Fever cure, in boxes of 100 × 5 grain tablets for Re. 1 delivered anywhere in India.

Recent Testimony from Medical Men, our own experience, and that of the public shows that the wonderful properties of this remedy cannot be overestimated.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

Kemp & Co Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 12m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, 6-59m., 8-37a.; Low water, 0-8m., 0 54a.

Third Criminal Sessions. The Tilak Trial, eighth day, 11-30 a. m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.

The Petit Nagpore Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, 7 Elphinstone Circle, 3-39 p.m.

Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m.

Football, the Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—July 28th, New Moon, 0h. 46·8m. p.m., July 30th, in Apogee, 8h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, July 23.—Sun rises, 6h. 12m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, 8-18m., 7-45a.; Low water, 1-19m., 2-10a.

Friday, July 24.—P. and O. steamer "Caledonia," with English mails of the 10th instant, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Marcks and Co., annual meeting, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 13m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, 9-22m., 8-49a. Low water, 2-10m., 3-14a.

Saturday, July 25.—Bombay Gymkhana Cricket matches: "A" team vs. R. A., Home ground. B. Team vs. New High School, away. Sun rises, 6h. 13m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 10-14m.; 9-42a.; Low water, 2-55m., 4-7a.

Sunday, July 26.—6th Sunday after Trinity. Cricket match, Parsi Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana, Hindu Gymkhana ground. Sun rises, 6h. 14m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 10-58m 10-27a.; Low water, 3-36m., 4-51a.

Monday, July 27.—Sun rises, 6h. 14m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 11-35m., 11-7a.; Low water, 4-15m., 5-27a.

Tuesday, July 28.—Bamankna Manganese Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 14m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m.; High water, 0-6m., 11-43a.; Low water, 4-52m., 6-0a.

THE MAHAR WOMAN'S MURDER.—In the Mazagon Police Court yesterday afternoon before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Carter charged on remand Rama Dharma, a Mahar sweeper (20), with killing his wife Tani (16) by cutting her throat with a razor on the 11th instant. Superintendent Meyers conducted the case for the prosecution. The accused was committed to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE'S COURT.—Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, has decided to hold a special court in Sheik Adam Building, opposite Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company's mills in De Lisle Road, Bombay, for the trial of the rioters arrested on Friday, viz., Bhikhu Rama and others. The grounds are that the witnesses, being mainly policemen, are unable to attend the Mazagon Police Court for some days, and the accused being unable to furnish bail have had to remain in jail pending trial.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists. Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

OLD ADDRESSES CLING
But we want you to forget and to remember
36, MEADOW STREET,
where you are invited to call to view the
Latest Additions IN
NECKLACES, HANDBAGS, COMBS, BELTS, FANS, SCENT SPRAYS, SCARF-PINS, SLEEVE LINKS, WALKING STICKS, INDOOR GAMES.

SPECIAL attention is requested to the New Art Faience Ware for domestic use; conspicuous for the development of ideas, tastefully conceived and distinguished by a harmonious combination of colourings.

ONLY THREE PRICES. VALUE BEYOND COMPETITION.

1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.,
Oriental Carpet Depot,
36, MEADOW STREET
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 21.

THE shallow depression lying over the South United Provinces, yesterday, has almost disappeared. The position of the trough of low pressure is unchanged, but although the Bay Monsoon extends over the Gangetic plain it has given practically no rain in the United Provinces. In other parts of its field, there has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, Deltaic Bengal, Orrissa and Chota Nagpur and scattered falls in the rest of North-East India and Upper Burma.

The conditions at the head of the Bay appear to indicate that there is a depression forming.

The rainfall due to the Arabian Sea current has been nearly general in Central India along the Southern border of the United Provinces, Rajputana, the east half of Gujarat, the Northern half of the Central Provinces and on the West Coast of the Peninsula; light rain has also occurred at a few stations in the Punjab, Kashmir and Baluchistan.

Principal rainfall amounts are:—Tavoy, Bassein Calcutta and Benares, three inches; Allahabad, three-quarters of an inch; Jhansi and Chakrata, one and a half inches; Simla, Montgmery and Bikanir, three-quarters of an inch; Kotah, six inches; Nowgong, one and half inches; Sutna, one inch; Sangor, five inches; Pachmarhi, Marmagoa and Mercara, three inches; Mangalore, four inches; Cochin, two inches.

Skies are heavily clouded on the west coast of Gujarat, Rajputana and West Central India, but in the rest of the country, only moderately overcast. Humidity and temperature are approximately normal.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in the Lower Burma, Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in Gujerat; also a few falls in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Deccan.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer "Wearmouth" which arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta reports having experienced bad weather, heavy westerly wind, rain and sea.

The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer "Mashtari" which reached Bombay on Monday evening from Busreh experienced strong monsoon and high sea.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21ts JULY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 21st July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0·32 inch of rain and Ambala a very light fall. Skies are heavily clouded at those stations where rain has fallen; but are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in considerable excess in the extreme north and equal to the average over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature is generally lower than usual; but the minimum is normal

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0·94 inch of rain and Allahabad 0·80 inch. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Day temperature is in defect at Jhansi, but over the rest of the division it is normal; night temperature is everywhere equal to the average. Winds are southerly or south-easterly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been general in Rajputana. Kotah reports 6·04 inches and Jaipur 0·26 inch. Skies are generally heavily clouded. The moisture in the air has increased in the area of rainfall and is in excess there, but is equal to the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal except at Kotah where the heavy rainfall has caused a considerable reduction in both maximum and minimum temperatures. Winds are westerly at Karachi and northerly to westerly in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has been received; the largest amounts being Neemuch 0·70 inch, Surat 0·38 inch, Bhavnagar Para 1·04 inches, Ahmedabad 0·22 inch and Veraval 0·23 inch. Skies are heavily overcast. Humidity is normal. Temperature is in defect during the day in the area of rainfall and equal to the average over the rest of the division; at night it is normal everywhere. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been confined to the northern districts where it has been general. Saugor has had 4·53 inches, Hoshangabad 1·06 inches and Jubbulpore 0·38 inch. Cloud has decreased considerably in the south-east and is now only light to moderate there, while elsewhere skies remain heavily overcast. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature is low at Saugor and Jubbulpore, but is normal elsewhere; the minimum is everywhere normal. Winds are generally west-south-westerly.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·79 inch, Mormugao 2·62 inches and Karwar 1·27 inches. Skies are generally heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are northerly at Karwar and westerly elsewhere.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·60 inch of rain and Poona 0·14 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily overcast in the Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded in Hyderabad. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal. Winds are generally westerly.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay is shown now to the north of the Central Provinces; the wind directions in that region show a fairly regular circulation. It has caused heavy rainfall at Saugor and Kotah. It may move in a north-westerly direction.

General rain is probable on the West Coast, in Gujarat, Rajputana and local rain in the Central Provinces, West Central India and Kathiawar. A few falls may occur in the Deccan.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Santa-Cruz	Byculla	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	43·36	41·64	40·44	31·45
Tuesday, 21st July 1908.....	0·03	0·12	0·10	0·09
Total	43·39	41·76	40·54	31·54
Up to same date last year...	48·26	51·40	50·75	59·94

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
July 21.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·00	38·74	23·96	46·67

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (20th)	91·6	85·6	...	0·00
Jask	101·3	84·3	...	0·00
Muskat (20th)	91·8	84·6	...	0·00
Multan	96·3	84·5	...	2·83
Rawalpindi	93·9	74·6	0·32	15·11
Lahore	94·4	80·2	...	5·51
Sirsa	94·3	80·6	...	10·72
Ambala	...	...	0·08	3·36
Delhi	91·7	76·7	...	9·15
Agra	93·0	80·0	...	14·92
Mainpuri	96·3	?	...	7·86
Jhansi	82·5	76·0	0·94	17·20
Cawnpore	94·9	81·0	...	8·53
Allahabad	89·1	78·5	0·80	21·13
Jacobabad	105.1	86·8	...	0·83
Karachi	88·0	81·0	...	2·85
Ajmer	86·9	78·2	0·07	6·19
Jaipur	90·2	76·1	0·26	8·07
Kotah	84·5	74·6	6·04	17·81
Bhuj	85·1	75·9	0·03	3·84
Dwarka	83·8	81·2	...	5·92
Veraval	81·7	78·3	0·23	7·58
Rajkot	86·4	73·7	0·62	8·33
Bhavnagar Para	83·5	75·5	1·04	10·34
Surat	92·1	74·6	0·98	33·44
Ahmedabad	85·6	70·2	0·22	13·12
Deesa	85·8	75·9	...	22·86
Neemuch	80·0	75·7	0·70	8·04
Indore	82·6	71·1	0·02	11·85
Jubbulpore	78·5	73·3	0·38	19·42
Sangor	75·1	73·5	4·53	16·64
Hoshangabad	84·9	72·8	1·06	14·56
Khandwa	84·7	74·1	0·05	9·76
Akola	87·2	72·1	...	15·03
Amraoti	85·8	72·8	...	14·69
Nagpur	89·6	76·1	0·02	21·06
Chanda	90·5	76·0	...	21·91
Raipur	84·2	76·6	...	17·30
Bombay	85·2	79·2	0·09	31·54
Ratnagiri	83·8	74·8	0·79	43·52
Mormugao	82·5	76·7	2·62	59·35
Karwar	81·3	?	1·27	69·62
Malegaon	88·4	75·1	...	6·49
Ahmednagar	86·4	72·6	...	3·82
Poona	78·0	70·3	0·14	5·61
Shol

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

The "Pioneer":—The French Administration in Indo-China seems to have a serious position to deal with at present, for the complications on its northern frontier have come at a time when there is unrest in Annam itself. The anti-European movement with its propaganda of assassination is significant; for the Annamites have hitherto shown no rebellious instincts. The timely discovery of the conspiracy which had for its object the poisoning of French soldiers have probably checked any revolt on a large scale, but there may be trouble with the Chinese settled in the colony. The latter are said to be entirely in sympathy with the rebel bands in south-western China, whose depredations in French territory have been almost continuous for some time past. The Paris correspondent of the "Times" gives an interesting review of the position, and shows the dangers that are threatening. He shows that for several years a state of anarchy has prevailed in parts of Southern China, and the revolutionary agitation carried on there has secured numerous adherents among the population, and even among the local civil and military officials. If the French had remained neutral the Southern Provinces would have fallen into the hands of the reformers, especially as the Chinese troops pass alternately from the regular army to the revolutionary forces and 'vice versa,' as it serves their purpose. But the Tongking authorities have done their best to coerce the rebels, interning all who cross the frontier. The importation of arms through Hanoi has been stopped, and revolutionary bands formed on the French side of the border are at once dispersed. Chinese merchants at Hanoi have also been severely punished for intriguing with the reformers. In spite of this generous policy there has been a disposition on the part of the Chinese officials to accuse the French of secretly abetting the revolution, and Chinese regular troops have actually attacked Annamite detachments under European officers. "It is in these circumstances," says the correspondent, "that France has called upon the Chinese Government to punish not only those guilty of the actual outrages complained of, but those who have instigated the anti-foreign spirit of the population and soldiers, and more particularly the present Viceroy of Yunnan, Hsi-liang, who has manifested open hostility to France from the commencement of his administration." The difficulty will be for the Peking Government to enforce its orders in Southern China; and it is therefore well for the French to hasten the despatch of the annual Reliefs to Indo-China. If there is a combined movement among the Chinese revolutionaries and the disaffected portions of the Annam population, serious developments may be apprehended, and the French garrison is none too strong at any time. It is unfortunate for the French that trouble should have arisen at this particular time, when the Tongking-Yunnan Railway is nearing completion. The hostility of the Viceroy of Yunnan to this project has already caused serious delays, and construction on the northern section has had to be suspended, although the earthwork has been nearly finished. Dr. Morison who cannot be accused of partiality towards the French, says that two courses are clear:—"There must be a cessation of the obstruction to French mining enterprise in Yunnan province, the undeveloped resources of which are infinite; and it is essential that the railway to Yunnan city should be continued across the province to Sui-fu, on the Yangtse river, its natural terminus. He asserts that the time is favourable, the desire for railway construction is widespread, and never since the Mahomedan insurrection has Yunnan been so prosperous and contended—"a statement which can be affirmed in face of the reports of recent unrest." This may possibly be the case, but all the same the Viceroy of Yunnan does not seem inclined to allow the french to finish the railway to the capital of his Province, much less to permit of its extension to Sui-fu. If there is further friction between France and China, in connection with the affrays on the Tongking border, Hsi-liang will be encouraged to continue his obstructive tactics. He is reported to have said that the rails should never be laid to the gates of Yunnan city, and he has certainly succeeded so far in checking the work of construction. The French Government can, however, scarcely tolerate this local opposition much longer, and in their current negotiations with China they will probably insist upon all treaty obligations being scrupulously observed. They have the right to claim that in return for their correct attitude in dealing with Chinese rebels some consideration should be shown them in the matter of their commercial projects.

SIND PRISONS IN 1907.

The "Sind Gazette":—There are several interesting references to Sind in the report on the administration of the Bombay Jail Department for 1907. One of the causes of an increase under the head of "Transferred to other Jails" was the transfer of large batches of prisoners from Sukkur to the Central Prison of Hyderabad and to the Sind Gang and from Hyderabad to prisons in the Presidency proper. These transfers were due to considerable overcrowding in Sind prisons during certain portions of the year. A marked increase under the head "above six months and not exceeding one year" is attributed to the prisons of Karachi, Hyderabad and Sukkur where the admissions were large. The Sind prisons are also responsible for an increase under the head "above two years and not exceeding five years." The Superintendent of the Yeravda Jail reports that the Sindhi prisoners transferred there gave considerable trouble. They had to be severely punished before they would settle down and become useful convicts. There was a very great increase of punishments at the Central Prison, Hyderabad. This increase did not begin to show itself until the prison became uncomfortably over crowded and then every class of offence rose rapidly. Assaults became somewhat frequent and the Superintendent found considerable trouble in exacting tasks and many punishments for these classes of offences had to be inflicted. There is no doubt that Sindhi prisoners give a great deal of trouble when they first arrive at a prison in the Presidency proper. Lazy by nature they try every dodge and take much punishment before they will settle down to work. Out of the thirteen floggings for violent assault in the Ahmedabad Central Prison ten were inflicted on Sindhi prisoners. Turning to the cash earnings of convicts sentenced to labour all the Sind prisons except Karachi show a decline, that of the Sind Convict Gang being the most marked. This gang was located at Gang Takar near Hyderabad throughout the year. The earnings of the Gang have fallen from Rs. 19,071 with a daily average of 444 prisoners to Rs. 10,813 with an average of 428 prisoners. Throughout the year the prisoners were employed both on laying ballast on the Hyderabad-Badin Section of the North-Western Railway and in breaking metal in the quarries near the Gang camp. It is satisfactory to note that this Gang has been doing good work on the line which has met with the approval of the Railway officers.

The net profit of the quinine industry in the Central Prison at Hyderabad was Rs. 1,224. A large order for the supply of 2,000 packages for the Thar and Parkar District was received during the year and accounts for the somewhat high profit made.

The number of prisoners admitted into hospital increased, the Central Prison, Hyderabad, and the Sind Gang showing the highest figures. All the Sind prisons showed high death rates. Commenting on the 17 deaths which took place in the Sind Gang the Medical Officer writes:—"Pneumonia occurred in a sporadic from this year also, there were 54 attacks with 13 deaths. The precautionary measures as usual were at once adopted; they all mitigate the severity of the disease, but do not eradicate it. In Sind especially the atmospherical changes are great and rapid. At an Extra Mural Camp there are always hardships and exposure, and so long as these facts exist sporadic cases are likely to be met with during winter." Out of the 33 deaths which occurred at the Central Prison, Hyderabad, during the year, 18 were due to pneumonia. The Medical Officer says, there was overcrowding from May to the end of the year and for some months cases of respiratory diseases with fever were very numerous. Most of these were mild but a few of them went on to pneumonia. The latter part of 1906 and the early part of 1907 appear to have been very unhealthy in Sind. From January to April 10, 1907, there were no less than 32 deaths in Sind prisons as compared with 11 deaths this year in the same period. Of the 32 deaths alluded to, 14 occurred at Hyderabad against 5 this year. The overcrowding no doubt contributed to the increased mortality. Transfers were effected as speedily as possible, but it was till quite at the close of the year that the population was reduced to the holding capacity of the prison. The two new prisons at Karachi and Sukkur are likely to prove healthy. The Medical Officer of the Karachi Prison writes:—"The only local condition which may have predisposed to sickness and mortality is the exposed situation of the Jail which is open to the prevailing north-east wind. This would tend to increase the number of cases of pneumonia," and again "the Jail site is exposed to the prevailing winds and thus in cold weather tends to be chilly." It was found necessary to issue an extra blanket in the cold weather to all prisoners, but except that the new Prison has been found to be somewhat colder than the old Prison everything else appears to be in its favour. As regards the Prison at Sukkur the Superintendent writes:—"No cases of heat-stroke have occurred during the year. In fact not a single prisoner showed the slightest sign of being affected by the heat, while 9 prisoners in 1906 (in Shikarpur Prison) were actually admitted into the hospital for heatstroke. The Superintendent's order book shows that during the hot season at Shikarpur the work had to be reduced to less than half on account of the great heat, while at Sukkur the work in 1907 went on as usual. This is very satisfactory when one considers that the maximum temperature recorded in Sukkur in 1907 was 110° F and the maximum temperature in Shikarpur in 1906 was 112° F. The great advantage Sukkur Prison has over Shikarpur is that the nights at Sukkur all through the summer except just a few are very pleasant and so the prisoners get a good night's sleep and rest and are thus prepared to undergo the heat of next day. Further Sukkur Prison has no large trees and this in my opinion is very beneficial to the prisoners as the slightest breeze can find its way into the prison."

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

The "Indian Daily News":—The Anglo-Russian entente is being subjected to severe criticism by the Labourites, who view any association with Russian despotism as derogatory to British democratic prestige. From the point of view of foreign policy, the entente is viewed with great disfavour by a section of politicians of whom Mr. H. B. Lynch is the ablest spokesman. Mr. Lynch has recently been repeating the objections to the Anglo-Russian Convention—(1) it has given a voice to Russia equal to Great Britain's in Tibet; (2) British interests in Persia have been sacrified; (3) it has not favoured the solution of the Macedonian problem; and (4) it has, instead of isolating strengthened Germany's position by drawing her to Turkey. There is nothing new in the first three objections and as regards the fourth most people would agree that it does not look so very formidable as Mr. Lynch would have us believe it is. The construction of the Baghdad Railway need not alarm British interests in the slightest degree. It is true that German trade would be favoured; but Germany will not have the advantages of the railway exclusively to herself; and even if she had Great Britain and Russia could spoil it for Germany by linking up the Russian and Indian railway systems to which we have referred on more than one occasion. The Persian Gulf bogey having been done to death, Mr. Lynch starts another, this time the bogey of a possible future peril to India in the peaceful penetration of Europe's Military Powers towards the confines of our Empire. A first class bogey this! Let us assume the reality of the peril; how is great Britain to prevent Germany and Russia (and possibly also Turkey) penetrating peacefully towards Persia and Afghanistan? The "Morning Post" comments upon this in forcible terms. The old policy of keeping at "arm's length" Powers of whom Great Britain has had reason to be jealous is impossible in these days.

The attempt to do so implies a claim for a protectorate, or a duty to protect, not only countries which are British territory or more or less avowed and recognised British protectorates, but all the regions between those countries and the territory of any great military Powers. Has Mr. Lynch considered the kind of sacrifices or efforts that such a policy in the Twentieth Century must entail? It means speaking to the great Military Powers in the style of Canute to the ocean, and if the speech is be more effective than Canute's it means keeping a great army on the Continental scale for the purpose of prohibiting entry, even in the shape of peaceful penetration into those vast regions that fringe the British Empire in Asia. It means readiness, willingness, and ability, to go to war with great Military Powers whenever they are suspected of attempting even peaceful penetration.

Great Britain will continue to protect her interests in regions which she controls, but the idea of her preventing other powers from peacefully penetrating into regions which afford scope for their commercial enterprise without at the same time militating against similar exercise of a commercial enterprise on our part seems both vain and impolitic.

THE INDIAN TARIFF.

The "Statesman.":—We are glad to see that attention is being called in the House of Commons to the complexities and absurdities of the Indian tariff On the motion of Mr. Harold Cox a return was agreed to showing the yield of import duty, on every article taxable under the Indian tariff, so far as the customs returns collected in India enable such information to be given, during the years 1905-6 1906-7, and 1907-8. This return will bring out the fact that the tariff contains an enormous number of items which yield little or no revenue. The fact that these items are taxable involves an altogether unnecessary interference with trade, and a needless multiplication of officials, and consequently of expenditure. Another point raised by Mr. Cox is the absurdity of maintaining the system of differential duties upon bounty-fed sugar in view of the fact that the various Powers have now agreed to abolish bounties. During the past three years the revenue from the countervailing sugar duties has been respectively £122, £80, and £34. It is certainly not worth while to maintain machinerp for the collections of such trifling sums as these. In replying to a question put to him on this point, Mr. Buchanan on behalf of the India office, stated that the Secretary of State was not in possession of the views of the Government of India with regard to the abolition of those duties after September 1st next, but would communicate with the Viceroy on the subject. It is sincerely to be hoped that this communication will result in the abolition of a system which was defensible when the bounty system was in full force, but which now is purely meaningless.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The Season and crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 11th July give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Rain fell in all districts during the week exceeding one inch in all districts except seven. The heaviest average falls were:—5½ inches in Naini Tal; 4¾ inches in Dehra Dun and Garhwal and over 3 inches in Jalaun, Jhansi, Bijnor, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Partabgarh and Ghazipur. The rain has improved the situation in the majority of districts. Autumn sowings are completed in the hills and standing crops are promising in the plains. Autumn sowings are pactically completed in Gorakhpur and Basti and are in full swing in most districts. More rain is however required for rice sowings in a number of districts. In several districts in Oudh, particularly Bara Banki and Unao, rain was urgently required at the close of the week, but good falls have since occurred. More rain is urgently required in most of the south-eastern districts, particularly in Benares, Mirzapur and Azamgarh where sowings are retarded. In Bundelkhand there has been almost everywere sufficient rain for agricultural operations. Prices continue very high. They have risen is four and have fallen in two districts. The condition of agricultural stock has improved. The mortality among cattle reported last week from Gonda is attributed to chill and surfeit of new grass. Fodder is now generally available but scarce in a few tracts, particularly in Bundelkhand.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—There has been a decrease of over 63,000 in the number on relief. Workers have decreased by over 96,000 and those relieved gratuitously have increased by over 32,000. Many civil and aided works are being closed. All relief has now ceased in the Rohilkhand Division. The condition of the people continues satisfactory but some deterioration has been noticed in Bara Banki. Small-pox and cholera, though prevalent, are decreasing. The distribution of takavi is practically completed. Large sums have been given for purchase of cattle from charitable funds. 5,270 pessons are on relief on private works. The numbers on Government relief are:—on works 242,619; on aided works 55,236; dependants 2,404; on gratuitous relief 509,571, in poorhouses 2,647; total 812,477. The largest total figures are:—Bahraich 152,296; Mirzapur, with Family Domains, 99,617; Banda 76,432, Kheri 72,914; Bara Banki 61,838; Sitapur 54,100; Jalaun 49, 390 and Gonda 48,331. Prices:—Garhwal and Almora 6 3-8; Chakrata 8; Kheri 8 3-4; Mirzapur 9 1-2 to 10; Hamirpur 9; Banda 9 3-16; Jhansi 9 13-16; Jalaun and Benares 9 3-4; elsewhere 10 1-4 to 13 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Heavy to moderate rain has fallen all over the Province. The price of wheat is rising in Gurgaon, Ambala and Ferozepore and falling in Hissar, Rohtak, Lahore, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, Mianwali and Jhang. Prices are still at or above scarcity rates in all districts except Gurgaon, Delhi, Lahore, Mianwali, Lyallpur, Jhang and Multan where they are between warning and scarcity rates. Sowings of autumn crops continue. More rain is required for further sowings of autumn crops in many districts. The condition of standing crops is good to average except of those on unirrigated tracts in Sialkot. The recent rain has been beneficial to standing crops. Cattle are generally in good to fair condition except in Jullundur, Gujranwala and Sialkot where they are weak owing to over-work and want of fodder. Fodder is scarce in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Ambala, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Gujranwala and parts of Shahpur and Multan. Insufficiency of the water-supply is reported from Ambala. 1,062 persons attended the famine test-works in Gurgaon against 1,229 last week.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Rain ranging from 15 cents to 2 inches fell throughout the Province benefiting standing crops and facilitating ploughing for autumn sowings. More rain is however required. Harvesting of extra spring crops continues in Bannu. Sowing of charri, maize, mong and moth is in progress in Peshawar. The condition of standing crops, both on irrigated and unirrigated areas, is average. Fodder is procurable. The water-supply is sufficient except in the Swabi tahsil of the Peshawar District. There is extensive irrigation from the Paharpur Canal in Dera Ismail Khan and from Government Canals in Peshawar. The river Indus is rising and the rivers of the Peshawar District are in flood. The health of the people is generally good. A few cases of plague and cholera are reported in the Peshawar District. The condition of cattle is good except in village Amon Kot in the Nowshera tahsil of the Peshawar District. Prices are slightly falling in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan and are rising in Bannu. Prices—wheat 10 1-4 to 15 1-4; gram 9 1-16 to 12 1-2 and barley 16 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

There was general rain throughout Rajputana averaging between two and three inches except in Bikaner and Jhalrapatan which registered under one inch. The heaviest falls took place in Mewar, Bundi, Sirohi, Merwara and Marwar. Autumn sowings are in progress and it is hoped that the normal area will be brought under cultivation. The condition of cattle is good. The fodder and water supply is sufficient. Prices have risen by one seer in Jaisalmer, slightly in the hill tracts of Mewar and Bundi but are generally steady or show a tendency to fall. The numbers on special public works are 3,907 or a decrease of 1,136 on the previous week's figures.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The rain during the week was general. Sowings of autumn crops have been started in Baghelkhand and are in progress elsewhere. Weeding has commenced in parts of Bhopawar and ploughing continued in portions of Gwalior and Baghelkhand. Agricultural stock are indifferent in Baghelkhand and fair to good elsewhere. Cattle disease prevails in parts of Indore, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Fodder is indifferent in Baghelkhand; scarce in parts of Gwalior, Indore and Bundelkhand and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are fluctuating in Bundelkhand; have fallen in Jaora; have risen in the rest of Malwa and are high but steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The numbers on works have greatly fallen owing to the starting of agricultural operations. Relief works have been closed in Baoni. Cholera has broken out in Charkhari and Gaurihar. Distribution of takavi and charitable fund money is in progress. Prices:—Bundelkhand Agency 8 1/2 to 10; Indore 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 and the Bhopawar Agency 8 1/2 to 12 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief are:—Rewah—on works 19,000; on gratuitous relief 4.000. In the rest of Baghelkhand—on works 2,500; on gratuitous relief 500; total for the Agency—on works 21,500; on gratuitous relief 4,500; on both kinds of relief 26,000. Bundelkhand Agency—on works 4,000; on gratuitous relief 4,000. Indore State—on works 1,000; on gratuitous relief 41,000. Bhopawar Agency, Jhabua State—figures not received. Manpur—on works 136 and in the Gwalior Residency area 128; grand total—on works 25,764; on gratuitous relief 49,500; on both kinds of relief 76,264.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

General rain continued during the week; the heaviest falls were registered at Bilaspur 8·33 inches and Chanda 8·20; and the lightest falls (from 0·77 to 2·74 inches) at Drug, Baldana, Raipur, Nimar, Wardha, Akola, Yeotmal and Amraoti. In the remaining districts the rainfall ranged from 3·10 to 6·52 inches. Sowings of autumn crops are well advanced in Narsinghpur, Wardha and Bilaspur; in the other districts they are in rapid progress although impeded to a certain extent by continuous rain in Hoshangabad, Betul, Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat and Yeotmal. The excessive rain caused slight damage to rice sown in Bhandara and to nurseries in Balaghat. Weeding operations have commenced in Narsinghpur, Raipur and Buldana with the exception of Betul where some re-sowing was necessitated. Germination was good. The condition of cattle has generally improved though some mortality is reported from Mandla, Seoni, Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, Wardha, Chanda and Yeotmal. Prices:—wheat fell by ½ to ½ seer in Betul, Wardha, Raipur, Bilaspur and the Vindyan districts and rose by ½ seer in Mandla. Gram became cheaper by ½ seer in Nimar and was sold dearer by ½ to half seer in Mandla, Betul and Raipur. Rice rose by ½ seer in Buldana and by 1 and 1½ seer in Raipur and Mandla. The price of juar remained steady except in Yeotmal where it rose by 1 1/4 seers.

FEUDATORY STATES.

With the exception of Jhaspur where only 50 cents were received, the rainfall was good and measured in inches:—Chhuikhadan 2·18; Raj-Nandgaon 2·64; Kanker 2·47; Bastar 4·81: Raigarh 4·25; Sarangarh 3·59; Sakti 5·07; Sirguja 2·00 and Korea 3·80. Sowings of autumn crops are generally in rapid progress though a little retarded in Raj-Nandgaon and Bastar by continuous rain. The supply of fodder and water was sufficient. Prices remained almost steady except in Sarangarh where rice rose by one seer.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—General rain continues throughout the Provinces. Germination of early sown crops is satisfactory and prospects are favourable. Sowings of autumn crops are in rapid progress although retarded to a certain extent in some districts and a break in the rains is reported to be desirable. Excessive rain has caused slight damage to rice sown in Bhandara. Village relief works continue to be closed and are now open in 2 districts only. The numbers on ordinary works have fallen slightly but those employed on the Itarsi-Nagpur Railway in Betul continue to increase. The number on village relief has risen owing to the inclusion of figures for the Bilaspur district for the first time and the extension of relief which was anticipated in the rains. The number on weaver relief in Nagpur is expanding. Fodder and water are sufficient but mortality among cattle is still reported from Seoni, Mandla and Saugor. Relief measures are adequate. The public health is good. Prices remain steady with slight fluctuations. The numbers on relief are:—on works 1,488; weavers 14,433; on gratuitous relief 23,942; total 39,863.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief was 985,145 a decrease of 84,264.

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S STORIES.

Mrs. George Cornwallis-West has some more very entertaining stories in her reminiscences in the July "Century Magazine."

Here is a diverting story of the father of the present Shah:—

"A diversion was created by the arrival of the Shah of Persia, whose vagaries kept society amused and interested. A real barbarian, it was with difficulty that he could be induced to conform to Western habits. Many were the stories circulated about him. One night at a banquet at Buckingham Palace he was asked to give his arm to the late Queen Victoria. He refused flatly, having made up his mind to take in a lady whose voluminous proportions had attracted his attention. Much pressure had to be brought to bear before he was prevailed upon to change his mind. With reluctance and a cross face, it is said that he dragged the Queen along as he strode into the dining-room. Another night at the opera to, the despair of his suite, he sat with a glum countenance, evidently much bored, until the orchestra during the entr'acte began to tune their instruments. At those discordant sounds the Persian monarch brightened up, and, applauding vigorously, asked for an encore.

THE SHAH AND LADY RANDOLPH.

At one of the Court balls at which he was present much to Randolph's and my embarrassment and the Lord Chamberlain's annoyance, as it was against all Royal etiquette, we were commanded to go to the dais and be presented to the Shah. Sir Henry Wolff, who was then Ambassador at Teheran had often spoken to him about Randolph; hence I suppose, his desire to know him. Muttering something which sounded like 'Lady Churchillias,' he grasped my hand with terrific force, and then with a peremptory gesture waved me away, to make room for Randolph, who understood no more than I one word that the fierce old man said.

"I remember having on a daffodil-coloured velvet, and as I went down the two or three steps of the dais, feeling miserably conscious, the Prince of Wales with his usual kindness, came forward and shook hands, saying: "This presentation is against all precedent, but the Shah insisted." He added laughingly; "You had better go quickly, as I see you are getting black looks from the duchesses' bench."

LADY DE GREY'S CHARM.

"Strangers flocked to London that season, attracted by the unwonted sights and festivities. I met many at the house of Lady de Grey who has always been one of the most cosmopolitan of hostesses. Her well-known artistic and musical appreciation made her house then, as now, the rendezvous of all the gifted artists and intellectual foreigners who come to London. Indeed, she is the Mecca to which they journey, and many of the former class owe their success to her timely aid and good advice, As, in addition to personal charm and beauty, she has a thorough knowledge of the world and of the difficult art of receiving, it is not surprising that invitations to her small and delightful entertainments are highly prized.

MRS. LEO HUNTER'S SALON.

"Taking into consideration the abnormal size of London society as it is at present, to be a popular hostess is no easy matter. As for 'salons' they were nearly extinct twenty years ago. It goes without saying that no salon is possible without selection, which naturally leads to the exclusion of those not possessing wit or talent. The passport to the famous Parisian salons of the eighteenth century—those of Mme. du Deffand, Mme. Geoffrin, Mlle. de Lespinasse, and others—was brains; no other credentials were necessary. How remote seem these brilliant causeries from the caravansaries of the Mrs Leo Hunters of to-day, where crowds jostle one another on the staircase, often not getting any farther, and bridge replaces conversation!"

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brust, produce a pleasent rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardenshsee gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

JUBILEE OF DARWINISM.

The Story of a Revolution.

"On July 1 fifty years ago a company of savants assembled at the Linnean Society to hear a paper which bore the somewhat dry title, 'On the Tendencies of Species to Form Varieties and on the Perpetuation of Species and Varieties by natural Selection,'" says Mr. Edward Clodd in the "Daily Chronicle."

"A certain spice of romance was imported into the occasion by the rumour that two eminent naturalists, thousands of miles apart, had hit independently on the solution of a problem which had baffled inquiry from the time, about a century and a half, that doubts were thrown on traditional beliefs, fortified by Scripture, in the special creation of the myriad species of plants and animals.

THE QUEST.

"The solution had not been reached 'per saltum'; no great discovery has thus believed the doctrine of Evolution; hence, the history of the stages by which 'natural selection' arrived at the goal is one of slow pursuit, caution, and revision. The way for its acceptance had been prepared by many pioneer workers, most notable of all, Herbert Spencer; and although he and others knew it not, two men, one as far back as 1813, in a paper, 'On a white woman, part of whose skin was black'; and another, in 1831, in a book on 'Naval Timber,' had adumbrated a theory the simplicity of which caused Huxley to explain, when Darwin propounded it, 'How extremely stupid not to have thought of that!'

MALTHUS'S FAMOUS ESSAY.

"While brooding on the question, Darwin read the Rev. Thomas Malthus's 'Essay on the Principle of Population,' wherein is refuted the superficial notion that 'in sending mouths Providence sends food to fill them.' Malthus shows that the means of existence do not increase in the same ratio as the number of mouths, and, therefore, that in the inevitably resulting struggle for life, the weakest go to the wall. Consequently, a check is imposed on the increase.

"Here Darwin found a theory by which to work. He applied it to the whole organic kingdom. Everything varies; even 'two peas' are unlike, and any favourable variation equips its professor for victory in the ceaseless struggle for existence. In these variations (the causes of which remain obscure) there are the factors on which natural selection acts in the production of new species, the development of the most primitive life-forms into the highest, involving vast periods of time.

DR. WALLACE'S BOLT.

"The theory took shape in 1838, and there followed twenty years of patient observation and sifting of material as test of its validity. Heedful only of truth, and heedless of fame, Darwin would have continued pursuit of his work in quiet, but a bolt from the blue forced his hand. In June, 1858, Dr. Alfred Wallace (happily still with us) sent him from the Malay Archipelago a paper in which the theory of natural selection was set forth in terms so identical that Darwin said to Lyell: "If Wallace had my MS. sketch written in 1842, he could not have made a better abstract.' And it is a further curious coincidence that Dr. Wallace was also led 'to think of positive checks' by reading Parson Malthus, who, if he has no place in the Lives of the Saints, should be accorded one in the Hagiology of Science.

FOR AND AGAINST THE THEORY.

"The first man outside the circle of Darwin's intimates to accept the theory was Canon Tristram, a distinguished ornithologist, and, in unenviable contrast, the famous anatomist, Sir Richard Owen, was among the earliest of Darwin's opponents. He attacked the book in the 'Edinburgh Review,' and inspired Bishop Wilberforce's onslaught in the 'Quarterly,' wherein 'natural selection' was declared to be 'incompatible with the Word of God.' Cardinal Manning denounced it as 'a brutal philosophy'; Carlyle echoed this in his special vernacular; Sir John Herschel called it 'the law of higgledy-piggledy'; Poofessor Adam Sedgwick mourned over it as 'false and mischievous,' but hoped 'to meet Darwin in heaven'; Whewell refused the book a place in Trinity College Library; and the attitude of a section of the Press is shown in the "Daily Telegraph" making Professor Fawcett's approving review of the 'Origin' a reason for advising the Southwark electors not to return him to Parliament. And odd example of the lingering prejudice is supplied in the withdrawal of his balance from Martin's Bank by a customer because one of the partners attended Darwin's funeral!

THE BATTLE TO-DAY.

"Not to unduly excite opposition, Darwin had only briefly hinted, at the end of his book, that 'light would be thrown on the origin of man and his history' by the theory of natural selection. His prescience was shown in the storm which rose when, in 1863, Huxley published his 'Evidences as to Man's Place in Nature.' Therein were marshalled the facts in proof of the descent of man and ape from a common ancestry; and, what was of more serious import of an unbroken chain of psychical continuity between the lowest and highest life-forms. Mind was declared, no less than other phenomena, to be explicable by the processes of evolution. Herein lay cause of battle, the echoes whose fray have not yet died away. Any seeming truce is no warrant of belief in a treaty of peace; the ultimate issue can be only surrender by the forces of obscurantism.

EVOLUTION AND THE SPIRITUAL NATURE.

"For the history of opposition is a record of intermittent concessions. Some of those were on matters which appeared to involve no discrediting of fundamental dogmas. Assent was tardily given to the demands of astronomy and geology because these could be harmonised with a flexible interpretation of sacred documents. But there could be no parleying with anthropology in its insistence on the extension of the theory of evolution to man's spiritual as well as bodily nature, and to his religious as well as his intellectual development. And the latest declaration of episcopal lips affirms that there can be no terms with a science which contravenes the dogma of the fall of man and all that is involved therein.

"The same brave words have been applied, in turn, to other dogmas declared with equal assurance to be integral parts of the foundations of religion. Yet religion has not suffered by their extinction, because it has its basis in the permanent needs of mankind."

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

Our citizens may dispute facts, but they cannot disprove them. To add anything by way of an introduction to the opinion given below might detract from its value or lessen its weight. Bombay can safely be left to draw their own conclusions upon such convincing proofs. It means that as it is represented to be.

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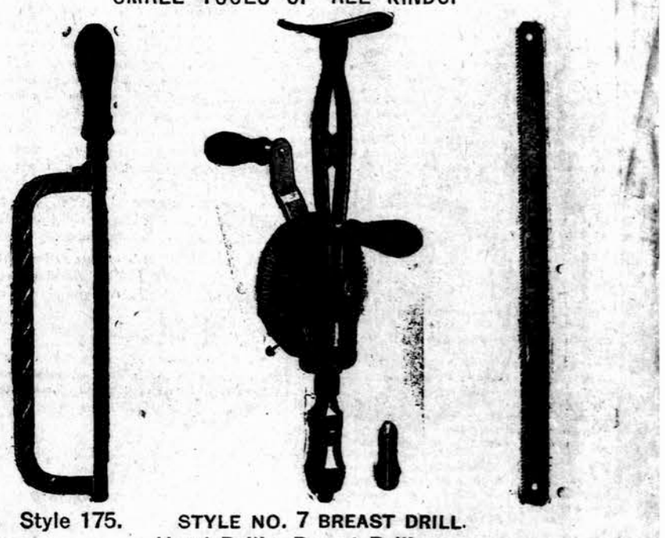

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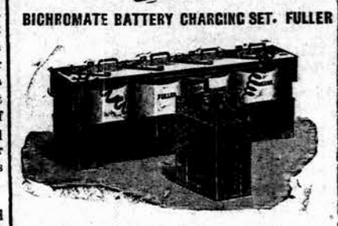

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THE "KESARI" CASE.

The Tilak Trial.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay Criminal Sessions, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the same Special Jury, was continued the trial of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code, for exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection, hatred, and contempt towards the Government established by law in British India, and for promoting feelings of ill-will and enmity between different classes of the subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Mr. Branson, Advocate-General, with Mr. Inverarity and Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused defended himself.

The accused, in continuing his address to the jury referred to the article of the 9th June, which formed the subject-matter of the second and third charges. That article referred to the passing of the Explosives Act and the Newspaper Act, which were passed at one sitting of the Legislative Council on the 8th June. In that article, the "Mantri" referred to was Lord Morley, the Secretary of State. The accused said he had in that article pointed out how, by the policy of repression, the growth of a nation was checked. The article also referred to the liberty of the Press and the liberty of speech; and the accused had, in that article, stated that the passing of the Newspaper Act had the effect of checking the growth of a nation. That phrase, the accused said, was not his own; for the same view was taken by many political writers. The majority of Anglo-Indian officials were from the beginning against the liberty of the press; and the recent occurrence of the bomb outrage was taken advantage of to curtail the liberty now enjoyed by the Indian newspapers. Those statements were supported by facts; and the accused quoted from Malcolm's "Government of India" to show that the Executive in former days did not approve of the publication of even the report of the cases of the High Courts. The views expressed by him in the article, in which great stress was laid on Nihilists and Nihilism, were the views expressed by the "Pioneer" and other newspapers; and his views were merely the reiteration of the same. The words "savage" race like the Mahomedans was, he submitttted, wrongly translated. The word "savage" ought to have been translated as "stern." Again the word "manhood" ought to have been translated as "manliness." "Covert aim of Government" should have been translated as the principal aim, as there was nothing secret in the aims referred to in the article. In commenting on bombs and the military power of India, he had not tried to deride the military power of the Crown, which was great; but he had tried to show that the passing of the Explosives Act would not suffice to put a stop to the outrages, but that the people should be given some rights in the administration of the country.

BOMBS.

Coming to the passages regarding the preparation of bombs, the case with which they can be made, and the fact that they did not require a large factory, the accused explained that he did not say that bombs could be easily made by Indians. What he had intended to convey by those words was that the knowledge of making bombs had come to the notice of the people; and accused had, therefore, considered the question from the material as well as the intellectual points of view. In discussing the preparation of bombs, and the materials required for their preparation, the accused said he had taken his facts from the daily papers which gave the evidence of experts in a Court of Law.

Other papers had also given the formula of making bombs, and if they were not prosecuted by Government, the accused did not see why he should be prosecuted.

The Advocate-General: That is not so.

The accused, continuing, said that his was a warning to Government that a knowledge of making bombs was present in the minds of the people, and that mere repressive measures would do them no good. His advice was to give the people the rights they asked for. The object of the whole article was to enter a protest against the Explosives Act and the Newspapers Act. Accused maintained that, when Acts were passed, people had a right to express their views that the provisions of the Acts would not be beneficial to the people: The views he had expressed were the views held by the Indian Press in general; and they were the views expressed by him in his paper in an open discussion of a public question. The accused said his remarks were covered by exceptions 2 and 3 to Section 124A. His second article was a disapprobation of the measures of Government and he had given his reasons for expressing that disapprobation. In expressing his opinions on the measures of Government, if he had used certain words which might be objected to, those words should not be taken in an isolated form, but they should consider the article as a whole and see what the intention of the writer was. There were, the accused submitted, sufficient indications of the intention of the writer; and they had to look to the spirit in which the controversy was carried on.

THE POST CARD.

Coming to the post-card found in his room in the search, the accused said much had been made of the card, which had been photographed, and he would be much surprised if it had not been sent home for the inspection of Lord Morley. The insinuation was that he was engaged in the manufacture of bombs. The Jury must remember that the card was found in a drawer of his writing table along with other papers; and the drawer was open. The Jury would also bear in mind that he had not concealed the card in an out-of-the-way place; and his cross-examination was directed to show which papers were found along with the card. After writing the article on the Explosives Act, the accused wanted to write on the detailed provisions of the Act, and in order to do that it was necessary for him to collect materials and see whether the definition of explosives given in the Act was correct.

His first impulse was to look for some books in his library. The Jury would see that on one side of the card, the name of a certain book was noted down, with the price for which it could be had; but that portion had been scored off, and the same name was written on the other side with the addition of the name of another book with their prices. The accused said he had referred to the index of a general catalogue published by Crossby and Lockwood, and the scored portion was taken from the general index. The case against him had not been taken further than the card, but they were asked by the Crown to draw a certain inference. The card was found along with a lot of other papers, which the Jury had before them, and they would be able to form an opinion as to why the card was written, and for what purpose it was kept in his drawer: If the index book in his library was not sedition, he failed to see how the card could be termed seditious.

SECTION 153 A.

The accused then referred to the charge under Section 153A which related to the promotion of feelings of enmity between different classes of his Majesty's subjects. He contended that the word "classes" in the section did not apply to political parties. Again, the essential element of the section was that there should be a malicious and conscious intention on the part of the offender to promote or attempt to promote feelings of enmity between different classes. As in the case of Section 124A, the intention was also to be judged from the surrounding circumstances. Again, the explanation to Section 153 A stated that whoever did something without malicious intention did not come under the section. This was an explanation and not an exception, and the accused submitted that the prosecution was bound to show that the case did not come under the explanation. The burden of proof did not lie on the defence. Had it been an exception, instead of explanation the onus would have rested on the defence. Now, as he had already explained, the second incriminating article contained criticism on the Explosives Act and the Press Act. This was not an article on the bureaucracy, and he contended that there were no classes mentioned in this article. It was only by straining the words in the article that they could bring in Europeans and Natives. It could, indeed, be very remotely contended that by criticising the Explosives and the Press Acts it was intended to excite people to throw bombs on particular communities. He did not think it was possible to put such a construction on the article even by straining the language. Had this charge been brought in connection with the first article, there would have been some kind of pretext to proceed against him. But that was not so. He maintained that bureaucracy was not a class. It could not be both a Government and a class of his Majesty's subjects at the same time. That would be inconsistent. But that matter was not relevant to the present charge, and he would not dwell upon it. Now, his difficulty was that the charge did not specify the classes between which he was alleged to have promoted feelings of enmity, whether between Europeans and Indians or Hindus and Mahomedans, or Jains and Sikhs. He submitted that these classes ought to have been specified in the charge, so as to enable him to meet the case for the prosecution. The charge being thus defective he claimed that the charge ought to fail. The criticism related to the two Acts, and the Acts sought to give general protection; and he therefore maintained that no question of classes arose at all. The accused again submitted that the case involved the question of maintaining the liberty of the Press, and that following the procedure adopted in England, the question of intention should be left to the jury for decision. There was no doubt that they had a codified law in India, based upon the English law, but he contended that in interpreting it, assistance could be obtained from the history of the English law. He also urged that as the articles complained of were before the public, whether for a fortnight or a month, there was an onus on the prosecution to show what kind of effect they had produced on the Marathi reading public. He asked that the Vernacular press should be allowed the same liberty in the discussion of public measures which the Anglo-Indian press enjoyed.

Speaking generally on the whole case, the accused submitted that if the articles, which were the subject of the charges, did not disclose the intention of the writer or only insufficiently disolosed it, the insufficiency could not be supplied by the supplementary articles. The latter might only be used to explain the situation. He had also shown that the translations were incorrect and in the case of the first article there were gross mistranslations in several respects. He contended that as the charges were based upon those translations, the case against him must fail.

At the time of the rising of the Court, the accused said he had finished his remarks, but would take fifteen minutes or half an hour more to-day if he discovered overnight that he had omitted referring to any important point.

The Court adjourned till 11-30 AM. to-day.

THE AGA KHAN ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

IN the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant, Bibi Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants, Kadijah Bibi and Shahzadi Begum. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant, Aga Shamsudin Sha, Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rastomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

Mr. Desai continued yesterday the cross-examination of Kurji Mulji, in the course of which, witness said that Jamatkhana was a place where Ismailis would say their prayers and no one else was allowed to come there unless with the permission of Hazar Imam. The members of the family cannot attend without the permission of the Khan. The Bombay Jamatkhana was exclusive for the Khojas and the Guptes. Before 1901 it was no feeling in the Jamat that payments were very high. No one objected to such payments.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity, witness said the Guins of Pir Sudderuddin enjoined upon these payments. The Guptes are Hindus who part in Talsufra and make payments to Hazar Imam. They attend Jamatkhana in their Hindu dress.

SOLICITOR MR. KOLAH'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness examined by Mr. Inverarity was Mr. Kolah, Solicitor of the firm of Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim and Kolah. He said he acted as Attorney for Shamsuddin in the matter of the release. On 10th September 1901, Shamsuddin came to him with a draft release. This was returned to Messrs. Payne and Co., with a letter. Shamsuddin told witness that he wanted to consult him in the matter of the approval of the draft and enquired if he would be able to attend to it, as it was very urgent. Witness suggested that the draft had better be settled in conference with the other side instead of being sent to and fro and he accordingly wrote his first letter on the 10th September. The idea of settling it in conference was his. He got a reply on the same day. He asked Shamsuddin about the movable property and he said they had been made away with by Akbar Shah. Mr. Sayani told him that a large amount of cash and jewellery were appropriated by Akbar Shah. Witness asked Shamsuddin as to the correctness of the recitals. He personally knew that the Aga Khan owned a property at Bandra.

Questioned about it, Shamsuddin told him that that property and the property in Poona had been appropriated by Akbar Shah. These properties mentioned in the release which had been taken possession of by Ali Shah, and all the outgoings in respect of them, were paid by Ali Shah Witness then explained the several items in the release.

With regard to the claim of Janghi Shah being barred by limitation, witness said that he tried to ascertain particulars of the case from Shamsuddin, and it seemed clear to him that if there was adverse possession ever since the death of the first Aga Khan it would be barred, unless there was part payment or acknowledgment. After discussing these points, he came to the conclusion that the claim was barred. According to the result of the interview, he made certain alterations in the draft. The alterations were discussed between himself and Mr. Sayani. The movable property left by the Aga Khan was of considerable value. Mr. Sayani told him that the conveyance of the Mount Road property had already been taken in the name of Janghi Shah. And as the legal estate was already in the name of Janghi Shah, it would be improper to take a conveyance from the Aga Khan.

Here the draft of release containing alterations by the then Advocate-General, Mr. Scott, was put in.

Continuing witness said that he had discussed the matter of limitation with Mr. Sayani and he saw Shamsuddin the next day. Shamsuddin was very anxious to carry out the arrangement. Witness was present at the time when the release was executed. He saw a cheque for rupees forty thousand being handed over by the present Aga Khan to Shamsuddin. Nothing occurred to lead him to suppose that the document of release was a sham one and never meant to be acted up. The only thing that struck him was that there was considerable hurry about it. He went into the matter and advised his client honestly. He has been 18 years an Attorney of this Court. In the course of the case he has been making enquiries about Akbar Shah's money matters. Between 1881 and 1888, Akbar Shah had advanced in all one lakh and fourteen thousands of rupees on different mortgages. That amount was actually outstanding at the time. By the end of 1891 he recalled all the moneys.

Mr. Desai then cross-examined the witness. The hurry he said, did not strike him as extraordinary after the reasons given by Shamsuddin. All the reasons were not mentioned in his letter. There was another reason not mentianed in the correspondence, and that was that the arrangement was so beneficial that no time should be left for the Aga to change his mind, and he could not mention this in correspondence in the interest of his client. No documents were placed before him by Shamsuddin to ascertain the correctness of facts mentioned by him; but he investigated the facts as carefully as he could. He considered the legal aspects of the case. A solicitor dealing with an Administrator need not consult the beneficiaries. He had no reason to doubt Shamsuddin's statements. If there was no adverse possession, then there was no limitation. He proceeded upon the facts as given to him by Shamsuddin.

Questioned as to whether he considered a Muhammadan administrater could pass a document of this nature without the sanction of the Court, witness said he did consider that but he took no Counsel's advice in the matter and he did not consider it necessary. Shamsuddin had informed him the substance of the conversation between himself and the Aga Khan.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity, witness said that he had no reason to doubt shamsuddin's statement that if allowance account etc. were taken into account. Janghi Shah's estate would have been paid.

The next witness examined by Mr. Inverarity was Velsi Danji who said that he was a Munim when he came to Bombay. Since 1891 he has been doing business on his own account. He is a Shiah Imami Ismaili, a follower of the Aga Khan. It was untrue that he was an Ashnashari down to 1901 He believed that Ismail was the son of Jaffer Zaduk and the present Aga was the 48th Imam. The Doowas and Gnans recited at Dhollera were the same as those recited in the Jamatkhana. The payments he made were for Hazar Imam alone and not for the members of the family. Witness said he had been paying Dasoon to the Aga Khan. It was not true that Khojas put the Koran on their head during the three nights of the Ramzan, but they put the ticket of the panctan. Nimaz was said in the Jamatkhana twice in a year. Whenever they ship goods to the sea, witness said they would make payments to Hazar Imam by way of insurance.

Cross-examined by Mr. Desai, witness said that Moosa Kassam was suggested as the successor to Jaffer Zaduk by another party. Witness said that it was not the practice to say nimaz on more than two occasions in the year.

Witness said that he had not read the Gnans himself, but he had heard them read. Mention was made therein that payments should not be made to anybody except the Hazar Imam. He said that no payment was made by the followers to any member of the family of the Aga Khan.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity witness said that when Ali Shah accompanied Hassan Ali, the former was the Pir.

THE ENGINEER'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness examined by Mr. Inverarity was Mr. Walter Chambers who was a partner of Messrs. Chambers and Fritchly and one of the assessors of the Tribunal of the Improvement Trust. He said he had good deal of experience in valuing property in Bombay. He valued the Imamwada property. His valuation was less than that of Merwanji's. In valuing the land as vacant land and then valuing the buildings on it, witness said that in such cases the land would come out at a [illegible] quantity. He quoted instances in connection [illegible] a bungalow on Cumballa Hill and the chawl [illegible] of the Bombay Gas Company. He was [illegible] the Bombay Harbour Trust to value [illegible] for the dock extensions and he [illegible] recently found the land worked [illegible]. The bungalow on the [illegible] F. M. C. [illegible] badly arranged or too [illegible] APOLLO Position. In these cases [illegible]

ESTABLISH[illegible]

Rough Marble Slabs, [illegible] tiles of assorted ornaments, always in stock and supp[illegible] solicited. Contract work[illegible] under very experienced manag[illegible] Best English white glazed Tiles as specia[illegible] rates.

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sometimes it was found that the market value of the property was less than the value of the buildings.

Continuing witness said he had experience in valuing the land at Mazagon. The market value fixed by him in valuing certain property there was two to three rupees a square yard. He thought that Merwanji's valuation of Rs. 4 per square yard was a very fair one. With regard to other property witness said that he went through the calculation of Merwanji and found them to be normal and correct. According to his valuation, the value of the Imamwada land was just over eleven rupees a square yard.

Mr. Desai said he would not undertake to cross-examine Mr. Chambers without the assistance of his Engineer.

Muhamad Nuruddin on being examined by Mr. Inverarity said he was a dealer in firewood and fish maws. He said that he had made payments and they were for Hazar Imam alone. The object of these payments was to get Mukti or salvation. It was not true that followers would kiss the hands of members of the family. It was equally untrue that the Koran was put on the heads. During the three nights of the Ramjan, panchtan tickets were placed on their heads. The Nimaz was recited in Arabic twice a year. Doowa and Gnans were recited very loudly. Regarding Secessions, witness said they were due to religious and not domestic differences. They were suspected of having changed their faith before they openly seconded. As a matter of fact, some of them had not paid their dasoons.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Desai, witness said that he had recited the Gnans and not the portion of it which related to Vishnu Questioned as to why they were not omitted, witness said they were for the Hindu Murids, and for them these portions were intended.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

POLICE COURT.

THE DISTURBANCE CASE.

IN the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case against Liladhar Motichand, Lalchand Dharsi, and Ujamsi Khushal, who were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly. Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor and Government Solicitor, appeared to prosecute for the Crown. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister-at-Law, defended the second accused. Mr. T. P. Mahuvakar, Pleader, defended the first and the third accused. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Mahuvakar and by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin on the evidence for the prosecution as well as for the defence. It will be remembered that the accused are the remaining persons of a batch of eight arrested by the Police on the day of the hearing of the "Hind Swarajia" sedition case, for shouting "Bande Mataram" for several minutes at a stretch, and causing a disturbance of the peace.

On behalf of his client No. 2, Mr. Kazi contended that it was difficult for the Police officer arresting the accused to have remembered the face of the accused amongst hundreds of persons who composed the crowd. The order for dispersal might have been given; but it was imperative under the law to bring the knowledge of the order home to the accused. His client was a respectable man, who, it was established beyond the shadow of a doubt, was not in the crowd in the Court. He was passing by on the road on a perfectly legitimate business, when his attention was attracted by the crowd: but he did not know what was then passing in the mind of the crowd, or what was the common object of the crowd. Even after the order for dispersal had been promulgated by the Police, sufficient time, namely, not two or three minutes, but from 20 to 25 minutes, should have been allowed for the crowd to disperse. The addition of the charge under Section 151, of joining and continuing in an unlawful assembly after it had been commanded to disperse, at such a late stage of the proceedings was likely to prejudice the accused seriously. Mr. Kazi submitted that his client should be acquitted.

Mr. Bowen replied. Sub-Inspector Guider, he said, had identified the accused No. 2 as the person who had knowingly continued in a very disorderly assembly after the order for the dispersal was given by the Police. Mr. Bowen then proceeded to demonstrate how the other accused before the Court had been identified by the witnesses for the prosecution, Inspectors Shaw, Favel, Sullivan and Patterson, and Sub-Inspector Guider, and by Mr. Hormasji C. Bharucha. In the event of the Magistrate arriving at the conclusion that the accused were guilty of the charges brought against them, he would ask him for an exemplary punishment, especially against No. 1, who had thrown the stone at Mr. Guider.

Mr. Mahuvakar raised a point that the charge (unlawful assembly) under Section 143 of the Penal Code could not be given up, in favour of one under Section 151 of the same, as there was neither a complaint made nor a summons issued in the latter case. This objection, Mr. Mahuvakar added, was fatal to the prosecution in point of the proposed alteration. The complaint or summons was a condition-precedent, under Section 246 of the Procedure Code.

Mr. Bowen contended that the Magistrate had power to deal, under Section 227 of the Criminal Procedure Code, with the case under whatever penal section he chose. If there was any irregularity, it was sufficiently covered by the provisions of Section 537 of the Criminal Procedure Code, provided there was "no failure of justice."

The Magistrate decided to alter the charge of being members of an unlawful assembly, Section 143, under which the accused stood charged, to one under Section 151 of the Penal Code, viz., with knowingly joining or continuing in an assembly of five or more persons, likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, after such assembly had been lawfully commanded to disperse. This was the charge for the framing of which the Public Prosecutor had applied to the Magistrate at a previous stage of the proceedings.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and declined to cross-examine the witnesses again in reference to it.

Judgment was reserved till 3-30 on Wednesday. The Court rose at 7-30 p.m.

STEALING A CYCLE.

IN the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, John Nash, a soldier of the North Staffords Regiment stationed in Multan, who is now on leave in Bombay, appeared to answer a charge of stealing a cycle belonging to Mr. C. Vivian Dickens, from the Y. M. C. A. Building in Wodehouse Road, on 1st July. The machine was worth Rs. 120; it was disposed of by the accused for Rs. 20, to Private J. Campbell of the Royal Scots. On the 16th instant, the accused was brought into Court in custody, with a letter from the Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Scots, sending up the accused for trial for the theft. As the witnesses were not present, the accused was remanded till Tuesday, the 21st instant. The accused's defence was that he did steal the cycle, as he had no money to spend for his beer. He pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

The expected happened last evening when the Royal Garrison Artillery met the Rovers and defeated them by two goals to love, yet to the spectators present on the scene the result came more or less as a surprise. The Gunners had two real good men short in Betts and Reynolds, while the Rovers having amalgamated themselves with the R. I. M. Football club, put forward a team vastly superior to any that donned their colours in the past. There was not much science in the game last evening, yet the fight was of an even nature, despite the perpetual assaults of the soldiers, the two points in the match being scored during the last ten minutes.

There was a slight falling off in the attendance yesterday, particularly within the enclosure. The ball was sent rolling at the usual hour and repeated invasions of the Rovers' territory followed. At first it looked as if the Rovers were giving way, but as the game progressed the civilians had time to steady down and they offered a stern resistance—they even ventured to make attacks on their own account. This sort of play continued to the very last, when in a scrimmage the Artillerymen scored their first goal. The second point was rather an unfortunate one, for, the ball having struck the bar and rolled in and when the Rover custodian, Walton, thought he had it safe and the Referee too was in doubt, the goal-judge gave it as a score, as the ball had dropped about eighteen inches behind the line.

Though beaten, the Rovers deserve every credit for their enterprise in infusing new blood, and though it is too late in the day to make themselves felt or to alter the positions in the table, yet some play in the future can give them a good position amongst the next-in-merits. They played most energetically throughout and would have done better if it were not that whenever they attempted to pass, the ball went straight to the opposing halves.

As for the Gunners, the absence of their dashing centre-forward, Reynolds, was sorely felt. Both he and Betts had gone lame in the match last week with the Scots' "A," and it is hoped they will be well enough to play against the "A" on Saturday next.

The teams met on a firm ground and from the kick-off, the soldiers attacked and, soon after, a missile from Titley passed over the bar. Pressing, a corner was secured, which, however, produced no result. The Rovers attacked in turn and Mungavin's shot was cleared by Bowyer. The ball was back again at the Rovers' end, and Titley, usually a good marksman, shot wide, with an open goal before him. Then a stinger from MacGarry was returned by Walton with his fist. Titley was again on the leather and for a second time not too high. The Rovers securing the ball dribbled it to the Artillery end and a long shot from Farrell was timely saved by Bowyer. Play in midfield set in for a few minutes, then the Gunners' centre-forward kicked for the flags and Walton in attempting to meet the ball, it rebounded back on his flags, but luckily went wide. Desultory play on Rovers' ground was then witnessed and Titley sent a couple of good centres, which were not utilized. Towards the close of the half, the Rovers made a game attempt to open their account but Watts and Wiggitt sent them away. Just as whistle was piping, Titley again shot too high. There was no score.

On change of sides even exchanges were witnessed for a few minutes, then R. G. A. centre-forward had a good opening but, being a bit slow, lost it. Shortly, a good pass from the left wing also shared the same fate. Play continued near the same flags for some time more, then Mungavin skilfully dribbling the leather to the opposite ground threatened the military outposts, but Watts saved. Farrell taking up the ball, sent a volley which narrowly missed getting through, going wide. Play of the same order continued, the Gunners pressing mostly. The defence on both sides was good. Just when everyone was expecting the game to end in a draw, in a scrimmage in front of the Rovers' flags, a corner was secured, and though the civilians crowded round their custodian to avert danger Southcote lodged the ball in the nets. Attacking again, Titley sent an angular shot which struck the bar and rolled in and though Walton appeared to have timely secured it on its dropping on the ground, the goal-judge gave it as a goal. As full time was called, the ball was in midfield.

Score:—

R. G. A..... 2 goals.
Rovers..... nil.

TEAMS:

R. G. A.

Goal—Bowyer.
Backs—Wiggitt, Watts.
Half-Backs—Bombardier Gillett, MacGarry, Columbell.
Forwards—Titley, Hewes, Gr. Gillet, Southcote, Bayley.

ROVERS.

Goal—G. Walton.
Backs—Withers, Cuzen.
Half-backs—Osborne, Livesay, Patty.
Forwards—Moyley, Roberts, Farrell, Mungavin, Metcalfe.
Referee.—Mr. R. Hotz.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	A.	P.
Royal Scots "B".....	8	8	0	0	19	2	16
Royal Scots "A"	7	5	1	1	15	5	11
Royal G. Artillery	8	5	3	0	17	7	10
Y. M. C. A.....	8	3	4	1	8	12	7
Bombay Gymkhana.....	7	2	3	2	7	8	6
Commercial Gymkhana.	7	3	4	0	6	11	6
Govt. Telegraphs	8	1	6	2	6	17	4
Rovers F. C.	7	0	7	0	3	19	0

MADRAS CRICKET CLUB.

Hockey Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 21.

The annual Madras Cricket Club Hockey Tournament commenced last evening with a match between the 89th Company, R.G.A., and the 2nd Leicesters from Belgaum.

A very one-sided game resulted, the latter winning by 9 goals to nil.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Standard":—"I noticed that Colonel Lockwood is to put a question to Mr. Haldane regarding the action of foreign Military Officers in supplying their Government with sketches and maps of the Epping neighbourhood. It is a pity some Member of Parliament does not ask a question regarding the activity of the German military authorities generally within our shores. That activity has been very marked. Not only was there the recent German Staff Ride through the Eastern counties, but last year a number of German Officers including a General of the Staff, rode from Scotland to Cornwall, practically ranging the country from John O'Groats to Land's End. Now I hear that Ireland has had a visit from our Teutonic cousins, the survey including even the wilds of Connemara. How long is this German military activity in our midst to be allowed to continue?"

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*** The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1908.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

"One attitude of China's, amidst all this upheaval, must not be lost sight of, and that is the intense earnestness underlying all her endeavours. The national spirit is at last aroused with its silent appeal for assistance and friendship. Those who stand by China now will have little cause to regret it in the future." Thus Mr. Alexander Chester Lambert, formerly American Vice-Consul at Tamsui, Formosa, and late Medical Adviser to H. E. Chou Fu, Viceroy of Liang Kiang, in an article on "The Awakening of China—our Friend or Foe" appearing in the latest number of the *Empire Review*. Mr. Lambert does not openly ask us to befriend China from self-interest, though this may be imagined at first blush from the above extract. He would have us make China our friend for her sake, too, believing the Chinaman is worth it. He thinks the Powers have treated her unfairly, have forced her to eat the bitter bread of humiliation, not once but many times until at last she finds herself despised and in her shame gains the courage with which to strive to regain at any cost something of her ancient glory. Mr. Lambert warns her enemies that China does not mean to permit her domains to be turned into a political bear-garden for ever. She is even now quietly preparing to enter the arena and decide once and for all her right to live in peace and contentment. The transformation of the Chinaman has begun. "On all sides one meets with examples of forethought, intelligence and careful balancing of facts against theories in the business dealings of the Chinese merchant; are we to suppose he is incapable of utilising such talents in the administration of his country should necessity arise which would put the power into his hands?" Mr. Lambert answers the question in the negative and reminds us that it is not the tourist, the hurried merchant on a semi-business visit, or the Member of Parliament making the greater tour who see the Chinese as they really are, who get glimpses of their home life, who are made the confidantes of their hopes and fears and the recipients of many and touching little courtesies and kindnesses. These inner paths are trodden by the few. The missionary walks them, the foreigner employed in various capacities by the Chinese Government, the engineer aligning his gradients through the paddy fields, the thousand and odd members of the Imperial Customs Staff—these men know and can tell the story of the Chinese—as Mr. Lambert would have us hear it.

The slowness of the political progress of the Chinese nation is due to the fact that until after the war with Japan few of her people gave a thought to anything beyond parochial affairs. Matters affecting the Chinese Empire as a whole never disturbed the thoughts of more than a few. It took the Provincial some time to discover that increases in taxation were due to the demands from Pekin for funds wherewith to indemnify Japan, "the Eastern Barbarian hitherto considered as beneath contempt." But, directly, the factions realised that awakening began. It received an impetus when as the result of the Boxer rising the Chinese found foreign forces in possession of Pekin and then when Russia was also defeated by the "Eastern Barbarian," China awoke fully and completely to the necessity for action unless she wished to see the long threatened partition of her Empire among the "Western Barbarians," carried into effect. As Mr. Lambert puts it: what European aggression has failed to accomplish Japanese success started at once into life. Edicts which the provinces ignored are now obeyed as implicitly as in Pekin itself. In Japan, army reform has been merely a case of change of weapons and tactics, in China it is something much deeper—a change of ideals, a disturbance of the very essence of social life. On the one hand the soldier glorified but adds to his effulgence; on the other the profession, one of the lowest in the scale, is suddenly raised to the level of learning, scholar and soldier moving together in the same patriotic plane.

The new China differs from the old as much as the new and the old Japan. At present China is in the hands of the foreign instructor, but that is not to last for ever. So soon as there is a sufficiency of Chinese instructors to take the place of the foreigners the latter will go, and already there are many institutions, formerly under the leadership of foreigners, which are now staffed entirely by Chinese and to all appearances are in a flourishing condition. Undoubtedly there is progress on every hand in China. It is a healthy progress and China will count for more in the comity of nations hereafter than ever she was before: That is the point which Mr. Lambert is so anxious to impress upon us. And he asks: "Seeing that a Chinese never forgets his friends—nor seldom his enemies—we may well ask ourselves what part we are going to play in this new act of the Eastern Drama?" Mr. Lambert, though presumably an American, addresses the question to the English nation. He recalls the fact that commercially our interests lie in China, that already other nations are obtaining a foothold in the country, a word in the councils of the nation, and are cutting us out. China, he writes, "has frequently turned to Great Britain for advice or assistance, and, as frequently, our attentions distracted in other directions or our interests imperilled nearer home, she has obtained but little satisfaction or assistance. Now that other nations are eager to pose as her advisers and protectors in return for benefits in the shape of concessions and trade facilities, perhaps we might do worse than try to regain some of our prestige in the East, which was certainly not increased when we allied ourselves to her old enemy and quondam vassal, Japan." The advice is sound, the suggestion seasonable and, no doubt, will be accepted in the spirit in which it is offered. But because we are friendly with Japan there is nothing to prevent our being on good terms with China, any more than there is to stand between ourselves and Russia as has recently shown.

Two Emperors. The visit which King Edward is to pay to the Emperor Francis-Joseph will take place at Ischl during His Majesty's annual holiday at Marienbad. The popular Spa is in Austria, so that of course the meeting could hardly be avoided, but it may be taken for granted that the meeting is not a mere courtesy "call," but the fraternising of very sincere friends. There may be a third royalty present at this year's meeting of the two Emperors in the person of Austria's Heir-Apparent, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who is now taking his first "cure" at Marienbad. It would not be the first meeting of the King and the future Austrian Emperor, as the latter was in London at the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. The Emperor Francis-Joseph will enter his seventy-ninth year next month; and he is now the oldest monarch in Europe. There are older reigning princes, of course, like the Dukes of Saxe-Meiningen and Saxe-Altenburg, who are both eighty-two, but Francis-Joseph is old enough to be the father of any of the great monarchs of Europe. King Edward is the only sovereign whose memory carries him back to the Abdication of the Emperor's uncle and predecessor on the Austrian throne, nearly sixty years ago. King Edward and the Emperor therefore have a bond of sympathy which they cannot well share with any of the other monarchs of Europe, who are all of a younger generation. And there is another reason why King Edward and Francis-Joseph should have more than a mere diplomatic regard for each other. The Austrian Monarch is the only great European ruler who is not related to our own Reigning House. The rulers of Europe and their families are, of course, one great clan, far more closely allied in blood than is ever possible with any of the millions of subjects whom they rule. Francis-Joseph has, of course, the blood of our Stuart Kings in his veins, but for over two hundred years the Hapsburgs and the Hanoverians have not intermarried. All the other monarchs in Europe are the King's near relations, generally both by blood and marriage. There is a curious isolation, therefore, between King Edward and the Austrian Emperor, an isolation which, paradoxical as it may seem, makes for friendship; for interesting international confidences may be indulged in between the two rulers without delicate family considerations disbarring cordiality and frankness That, perhaps, is why these annual meetings of King Edward and Francis-Joseph in the Austrian pine hills are always so happy. It is to be hoped that they will be continued, until Death alone makes sublunary fraternity impossible.

The Shah Nama. The neglect by Englishmen of the epic Shah Nama, to which we referred a few days ago, for so long has been rather singular. But at last this reproach of neglecting a poem of the first rank is about to be wiped off A complete translation is now in course of publication, and we have three volumes of it already. Three or four volumes more of the present size will bring it to a close and we shall then have a worthy rendering of the Shah Nama in English. The late Mr. Arthur George Warner who was a ripe Oriental scholar, having a proficiency in Hebrew and Syriac besides Arabic and Persian, was not much heard of during his life-time. But he had quietly devoted much of his leisure during the last twenty-one years of his busy life as a clergyman of the Church of England, to the self imposed task of translating this Persian epic. He had associated his brother, Mr. Edward Warner, with him in this pleasant but laborious work and after his death in April 1903, this brother has continued the work and hopes to complete it shortly. He has with pious care and affection published nearly half of his brother's translation with his own notes and an elaborate introduction, and hopes soon to edit and complete the remainder. The version is carefully and faithfully done and is metrical, being partly in rhyme and partly in blank verse. The rhymed part consists of preludes, apologues, sayings of wise men, songs, and such like. The rest is in unrhymed metre which, as Mr. E. Warner modestly says, "does not aspire to the dignity of being called blank verse" but which is often better than prose—a compliment which we cannot pay to some similar metrical translations. This is a complete translation, but of course it avoids some of the repetitions of the original which would pall on the English taste. On the whole every two couplets of the original Persian are rendered by three lines of the English translation. The whole would then be some ninety thousand lines. Each of the present three volumes contain fourteen thousand lines. So three or four further volumes would suffice for the whole. One volume is issued regularly every year so far; so in about three years more we hope to see this complete English Shah Nama. Mr. Warner deserves every encouragement in this task which is meant to take off a merited reproach so far of our national neglect of this masterpiece of the Persian tongue. There seems to be some awakening in this matter, for Mr. Alexander Rogers has also recently published an English Shah Nama. But excellent as that is, it is only an epitome, the Persian poem being condensed into about a sixth of its original length. But even this is welcome, there being no other epitome available except that of Atkinson published more than three-quarters of a century ago.

B. I. S. N. steamer "Dumbea" from Bombay arrived at Colombo yesterday (21st.)

It is settled that the appointment of Assistant Director of Statistics is to be continued for the present.

Captain McCarrison, Agency Surgeon, Gilgit, is proceeding on thirteen months' leave, and Captain E. C. Taylor, I. M. S., is to officiate for him.

We regret to hear that Major E. Barnes, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, is compelled by ill health to proceed home at once on leave.

In a letter to the Calcutta newspapers, Mr. William Campsie thanks Sir George Sutherland and the subscribers, for the funds raised on his behalf.

The "Bengalee" expresses the hope that there is no truth in the rumour that proposals are afoot for abolishing the multiple rate for press telegrams.

The "Manchester Guardian" is unconsciously humourous about Mr. Keir Hardie. It announces that he wanted to hold a meeting at Manchester but was met with a refusal of the Watch Committee to allow one of the theatres to be opened "on the Sounday for a public meeting." The Manchester Watch Committee evidently have very sound views regarding Mr. Keir Hardie.

The Tilak trial reached its seventh day of hearing yesterday, when the accused continued his address to the jury. He read and commented upon the article of the 9th June, which formed the subject matter of the second and third charges against him. That article related to the Explosives Act and the Newspaper Act, which were passed at the same sitting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 8th June. The wording of section 153A, was, the accused urged, not applicable to that article; it was defective and must fail. The object of the whole article was to enter a protest against the new Acts. The views he expressed were the views held by the Indian Press in general; and they were views expressed by him in his paper in an open discussion of a public question; and were, therefore, covered by exceptions 2 and 3 to section 124A. His second article was a disapprobation of the measures of Government; and he had given his reasons for his disapprobation. The jury were asked to consider the article as a whole and see what the real intention of the writer was without attacking undue importance to isolated words or phrases. There could be no sedition without a criminal intent; and criminal intent was to be inferred from the surrounding circumstances. The accused said he had finished his remarks; but at his request, Mr. Justice Davar agreed to give him fifteen minutes or half an hour more to-day if he discovered overnight that he had omitted referring to any important point.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

NEW RUNNING RECORD.

Recent Racing.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 3.

Records are harder to beat nowadays than they were twenty years ago, as each improvement means a more severe task than the last. At the moment we have three wonderful runners in Lieutenant Wyndham Halswell, T. H. Just and G. Butterfield, all of whom have the ability to disturb existing figures from 440 yards to one mile. Halswell's 48 4/5 secs. on the loose Stamford Bridge track in 1906 was clear evidence that he had the ability to beat M. W. Long's world's record (for a circular track) of 47 4/5 secs. We have no track in England so fast as Travers Island (where Long created the figures) in spite of the New York path being five laps to the mile. Stamford Bridge might be made the best track in the world, but it has never been finished, as it requires marl or loam to bind the loose cinders together. Halswell's new record of 48 2/5 secs. at Ibrox Park, Glasgow, on Wednesday, is a taste of what we may expect at the Olympic Games and if the soldier keeps well, this event ought to come our way. The new figures are only a shade better than the old British record, both H. C. L. Tindall and B. C. Bredin having done 48 1/2 secs. at Stamford Bridge (old track). Halswell's 23 secs. and 50 secs. when winning the 220 and 440 yards championship of Scotland on Saturday are further proof of his fine form, and it is to be hoped he will take matters easily from now on, so as to be fresh and strong for the Olympiad.

ANOTHER RECORD PERFORMANCE.

The Scottish Championship meeting on Saturday enabled T. R. Nicolson to further improve on his record for throwing the hammer. The new regulations are now in vogue, viz., seven feet circle and the allowance of a wire handle with two triangular grips. Nicolson also used the American ball-head hammer and his new figures (162 ft. 8 inches) are creditable, though a long way behind the world's best.

AN INTERESTING MEETING.

The Relay Race, Kerr's sprinting and Montague's 600 yards were the features of the London A. C. sports at Stamford Bridge. It was a happy idea to get up a Relay Race between eighteen members of the London A. C. and eight athletes from other countries over here for the Olympic Games. The visiting team consisted of Kerr, Likeman, Budds and Siebert of Canada, Walker and Duncker of South Africa, Lindberg of Sweden and St. Murray of New Zealand, while Ryle and Montague were the best of the club team. Kerr opened up a ten yards lead on running the first relay in 22 1/5 secs, but Ryle put his side on terms in the fourth relay, while Montague just managed to hold his advantage against Lindberg for the final relay. It was a very exciting race and old hands fairly lost their usual stadeness. The writer was particularly pleased, for the reason that it was his efforts which led to this style of racing being taken up in England.

The 100 yards open handicap introduced us to the probable winner of the English 100 yards championship and the 100 metres at the Olympic Games. The handicapper placed Bobbie Kerr, the Canadian champion, on the one yard mark, while Walker of South Africa was in receipt of two yards. They had the finish to themselves; the Canadian beating the Natal man by a good yard in both the second round and final and in both cases doing 10 secs. Kerr had to face a slight wind, while the track was loose so that we can expect him to do 10 secs. in the championship and 10 4/5 secs. at the Olympic sprint. Montague's 1 min. 12 4/5 secs. for 600 yards (after runing a "100 and" 220") show how well he is going, and as he only just headed Lieutenant Patterson at the finish, this young officer is much improved.

IN THE PROVINCES.

The best performances at Wolverhampton were J. W. Morton's "100" in a shade inside 10 1/5 secs. and A. J. Robertson's three miles in 14 mins. 44 secs. The latter has done far too much work since the cross-country championship, but has now, at the eleventh hour, decided to take the writer's advice and devote himself to running "quarters" and 600 yards for the next ten days. This may enable him to regain his best pace and be stronger for the finish. Another fine performance was seen at Broughton, where H. A. Wilson outfinished G. R. Voight in the two miles scratch race in 9 mins. 39 secs. This shows both men to be in good form, and the former for the mile and Voight for the four miles would not be a bad double for to-morrow's championship.

PROBABLE WINNERS.

The English A. A. A. championships at the Stadium to-morrow will be a capital curtain raiser for the more important Olympic Games to follow. Many Olympic cracks will be competing and the United States athletes will probably be on hand to see their rivals perform. After the meeting is over they will not feel quite so confident about winning the athletic events at the Olympiad. Space does not permit of much comment, but the writer fancies the placings and winning performances will be as given:—

100 yards	Kerr	Morton	Walker	10 secs
220 "	Kerr	Halswell	Montague	22 "
440 "	Halswell	Montague	Patterson	48 "
880 "	Just	Crawford	Holding	1 min 53"
1 mile	Butterfield	Wilson	Haskins	4 " 18"
4 miles	Robertson	Deakin	Voight	19 " 40"
Steeplechase	Russell	English	Holdaway	" "
Hurdles	Powell	Stuart	Duncker	" 15 4/5
High Jump	Leahy	Groenings	Leader	6 ft.
Long Jump	Ahearne	Cornish		23 ft. 4 in.
Two Miles Walk	G. E. Lerrier	Webb		13 mins. 40 secs.
Putting Weight	Kirkwood	Horgan	Gillies	46 ft.
Throwing Hammer	Gillies	Nicolson	Walsh	164 ft.
Pole Vault	Archibald	Soderstrom.		

Deakin may upset calculations if he saves himself for the four miles. The long jump, and hammer are very open as the records of the men named are almost identical. Given fine weather some good performances should be seen and the best prospects of new records appear to be in the "quarter" and "mile." Halswell and Montague may stand down from the "220" in which case George and Morton may fight out the places. The four miles will be the race of the day and the cracks named will have Duncan, Wood, Heffron, Cotes and Hart to force them along.

CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Not a single London rider managed to take leading honours at the Cycling championship held at the Stadium. Neither could the French nor Colonial cracks quite hold their own against the pick of the provinces, though the French riders showed up well. Victor Johnson displayed great pace and fine generalship when outfinishing Kingsbury in the "quarter" but a mishap to his machine spoilt his chance in the "mile." This produced a great finish between Kingsbury and Auffray of France, the Portsmouth rider only winning by inches. The five miles was deprived of much interest though Kingsbury and Meredith being put "out of court" by punctures, but even with these famous men out of the way one of the home riders in Jones of Wigan was able to beat the French cracks. We have yet to see what the German and United States riders are worth, but Saturday's racing makes one hopeful for the Olympic Games.

SWIMMING.

Though we are no longer supreme at sprint distances, we can still pride ourselves on the stamina of our men and this, after all, is more to be proud about than speed alone. J. A. Jarvis saved the Empire's reputation by beating the visitors in the through London Race a year ago and he repeated the dose on Saturday, with F. Kearsley, of Lancashire, also showing the way to Ooms, Maas and Meijer and other Continental fliers. Beaurepaire, the young Australian phenomenon, was ill advised to start and he led Jarvis from Richmond to Chiswick, but could not stand the pace and at Hammersmith his attendant had to jump in the water to his assistance. After this Jarvis had an easy task and his time for the 14 1-2 miles (with tide) being 3 hours 36m. 24 secs. The rumour that Jarvis is to try for Channel honours is revived and should the Leicester veteran make up his mind to do so, he will be strongly fancied. Jarvis has greater speed than any of the men who have attempted the feat, and nature has given him a big covering of fat which is useful when one proposes to stay in the water for fifteen to eighteen hours. Holbein's 50 miles' swim in the Thames has also stimulated the old cyclist and he means having another "go" at the Channel. The hot weather we have had lately must have well warmed the water, and directly the wind drops would be the time to try—if the tides suit.

THE TURF.

One cannot help but admire the enterprise of the Argentine sportsmen in the matter of acquiring high class animals for stud purposes although it means so many less for this country. It will be remembered that Cyllene was purchased for 25,000 sovs. early in the year, and when this great sire starts for his new home in a few weeks he will have Polar Star as a travelling companion. The sale of Mr. Hall Walker's crack has just been announced and he ought to make a name for himself at the stud. His two-year-old career was remarkable, but this took so much out of him (he won 13 successive races) that he failed to maintain his form as a three-year-old. This season he has again performed brilliantly, and what the handicappers think of him is shown by the imposts for the Liverpool Cup, in which the son of Pioneer is top weight (9st. 7lbs.) and set to concede Galvani 4lbs. This is run on July 24th, the day Polar Star is "billed" to start for the Ojo De Agua Stud at Buenos Aryes. It may be added that the sum Mr. Walker will receive in exchange for Polar Star is £18,000.

FADDISTS SET-BACK.

The latest development of the anti-betting crusade in the States is that a test case, in which a bookmaker was tried for "betting on the nod" or the credit system has been decided in favour of the bookmaker. If this decision be upheld, there appears to be no reason why betting, as conducted between the best known English bookmakers and their clients, should not flourish in a minor degree in the States. As, however, the American "sport" is hardly to be compared with the patrons of racing in this country, who bet on the credit system, there may be more trouble on the settling day.

RECENT RACING.

It is not always the biggest stake which attracts the best class animals and this was again illustrated by the Princess of Wales's Stakes at Newmarket yesterday. The spoils were represented by £6,000, and yet the nine candidates were only of moderate class, of which Queen's Advocate proved the best. Mr. Reid Walker's colt was trained by A. Taylor who has not had much luck lately, so that his success was pleasing. The July Cup served to show that Lesbia is now running in something like her two-year-old from, as Sir David Cooper's filly carried 9st. 2lbs. and beat five rivals, of which Sir Wolfoo, 2 years, 6st. 4lbs., was only beaten a head.

CRICKET.

At the time of writing the most important match of the year is under decision. This is the Gentlemen vs. Players fixture at Lords which, in spite of its snobbish and ill named title, always proves a big draw. Two great players in Hirst and Tyldesley are missing from the acknowledged professional side, while E. L. Hutchings and G. L. Jessop are two famous amateurs who are not playing. The conditions have been splendid for run getting and would have just suited the Australian and South African cracks, the temperature being about 125 in the sun—of which we have had an abundance lately. P. F. Warner won the toss, but the Gentlemen did not fare at all well, only C. B. Fry (70) and the Rev. H. F. Gillingham (44 not out) upholding their reputation. Fry displayed quite his best form and his innings (which included nine 4's) was all the more meritorious when one remembers the splendid bowling of Fielder. The Jam of Nawanagar (Ranji) managed to make 20, but he did not appear quite so comfortable as usual. Fielder bowled splendidly on a plumb pitch and his 7 wickets for 91 runs is a performance of which the Kent fast bowler may well feel proud. The players soon gained an advantage on going in and, with 227 up for the loss of four men, were ten in front with six wickets in hand at the end of the first day. Hobbs did best, his 81 (including thirteen 4's) enabling him to follow Hayward's example and reach 1000 runs for the season. Hayward, by the way, accomplished this feat on Monday and on the same day W. Brearley, of Lancashire, claimed his one hundreth victim for the season, being the first bowler to do so. To-day the Players finished their innings off for 339, Tarrant (48) and Hardstaff (77) distinguishing themselves with the bat.

OTHER GAMES.

Sussex lost to Hants the week and this was mainly due to Llewellyn's fine innings of 141 and Badcock's bowling, he taking 8 for 44 in the second innings. A new comer in Whitehead played a big part in the success of Lancashire over Notts, as besides his fine not-out innings of 131, he took 3 wickets for 34. Remarkable cricket was seen in the Cambridge v. Gentlemen of England match. J. F. Ireland played an innings of 119 (not out) for the Cantabs and when the closure was applied, the "Gents" went in faced with the task of getting 399 runs in 4 hours. They were obtained, however, and with half an hour to space, G. T. Branston carrying out his bat for 194 (he hit twenty-eight 4's) while R. T. Crawford (62 not out) and C.C. Page (51) were other hard hitters.

Humphreys (111) and Fielder (12 for 166) were the chief factors in the success of Kent against Leicestershire, while Warren (11 for 188) and Needham (104) had much to do with the victory of Derbyshire against Essex. Oxford University batsmen showed up well against a Gentlemen of England eleven yesterday, the Hon. C. N. Bruce (105), H. Teesdale (149) and G.N. Foster (101) doing most towards a total of 539. More big scoring was seen in the Derbyshire v. Kent match, which opened yesterday, Hardinge making 127, K. L. Hutchings 102 and Seymour 171.

IN GENERAL.

The feature of the Lawn Tennis Championship meeting was the form of Roper Barrett who knocked out both Wilding and Ritchie and only just went under to Gore in the final. In the doubles, however, Ritchie and Wilding beat Gore and Barrett after a great game.

Our golfers have scored another triumph, the French Golf Championship having resulted in favour of J. H. Taylor (300) from A. Massy (French champion) 304 and C. H. Mayo.

Punch Fairs has established a big advantage over Johnson in their match for the World's Tennis Championship. Jay Gould the young American who holds the amateur championship, is anxious to play the winner for the World's Open Championship.

Both Tommy Burns and Bill Squires are now on route for Australia where they will again try conclusions.

[redacted]

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

PROGRESS THROUGH THE LORDS.

"Dangerous to the Empire."

REASONS FOR ACCEPTANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 21.

In the House of Lords, last night, the second reading of the Old Age Pensions Bill was adopted by 123 votes against 16.

Lord Cromer, Lord Staldwyn and Lord Rosebery condemned the measure as being dangerous to the Empire.

Lord Lansdowne said he agreed in this view, but it was impossible to oppose a measure so obviously in accordance with the wishes of the country. Moreover he said a contest with the House of Commons would weaken the House of Lords' means of controlling other legislation.

The revised Old Age Pensions Bill which finally passed the House of Commons contained some very important modifications on that originally introduced. The most important change is the introduction of a sliding scale of pensions, in place of the original proposal to grant every person fulfilling the statutory conditions 5s. per week. The new plan works out as follows :

Means of Pensioner. Where the yearly means of the pensioner as calculated under this Act—	Rate of Pension. s.	d.
Do not exceed £21	5	0
Exceed £21, but do not exceed £23 12s 6d...	4	0
Exceed £23 12s 6d, but do not exceed £26 5s ...	3	0
Exceed £26 5s, but do not exceed £28 17s 6d..,	2	0
Exceed £28 17s 6d. but do not exceed £31 10s....	1	0
Exceed £31 10s	No pension.	

It will be convenient to add at this point the provisions as to calculating income which have undergone no modification. Briefly, it is provided that account shall be taken of

(a) The actual income received during the proceeding year (excluding pension);

(b) The yearly value of any advantage accruing from the personal use of property;

(c) The annual income which might be expected to be derived from any property which, though capable of profitable use is not so used;

(d) The yearly value of any benefit or privilege enjoyed.

If a person, directly or undirectly, deprives himself of any income or property in order to qualify for a pension, that income or the yearly value of the property will be held to be part of his means.

Originally married couples and other persons living together in the same house were to receive a maximum of 3s. 9d. each, but in consequence of the amendment accepted by the Government, at the instance of the Labour party, this differentiation disappears. In regard to calculating the income of married persons living together, it is provided that the means shall not in any case be taken to be a less amount than half the total means of the couple.

Owing to the introduction of the sliding-scale, the statutory conditions have been reduced to two.

(1) The pensioner must have attained the age of 70.

(2) He must for twenty years up to the date of receipt of the pension have been a British subject, and have had his residence, as defined by regulations to be made under the Act in the United Kingdom.

The provisions as to disqualification have been considerably amplified and are now much less stringent. An important proviso has been added permitting account to be taken of payments to friendly societies or trade unions against old age sickness, and unemployment. The clause as amended reads as follows :

A person shall be disqualified for receiving a pension.

While he is in receipt of any poor relief (other than relief excepted under this provision), and, until Parliament otherwise determines, if he has at any time since Jan. 1, 1908, received, or hereafter receives, any such relief, provided that for the purposes of this provision—

(1) Any medical or surgical assistance supplied by or on the recommendation of a medical officer or ;

(2) Any relief given to any person by means of the maintenance of any dependent of that person in any lunatic asylum, infirmary, or hospital ; or

(3) Any such relief as by law is not a disqualification for registration as a Parliamentary elector, shall not be considered as poor relief.

(b) If, before he becomes entitled to a pension, he has habitually failed to work according to his ability opportunity, and need, for the maintenance of himself and those largely dependent upon him.

Provided that a person shall not be disqualified under this paragraph if he has continuously for ten years up to attaining the age of 60, by means of payments to friendly, provident, or other societies, or trade unions, or other approved steps, made such provision against old age, sickness, infirmity, or want or loss of employment, as may be recognised as proper provision for the purpose by regulations under this Act, and any such provision, when made by the husband in the case of a married couple living together, shall, as respects any right of the wife to a pension, be treated as provision made by the wife as well as by the husband :

(c) While he is detained in any asylum within the meaning of the Lunacy Act, 1890, or while he is being maintained in any place as a pauper or criminal lunatic :

(d) During the continuance of any period of disqualification arising or imposed in pursuance of this section in consequence of conviction for an offence.

Persons convicted and sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine or to more severe punishment will be disqualified during detention, and for a further period of ten years after release. Where a person sixty years of age or upwards is liable to have a detention order made against him under the Inebriates Act, 1898, the Court may order him to be disqualified for any period up to ten years.

The remaining provisions, which have undergone no material change, may be briefly summarised Pensioners are not to be deprived of any franchise, right, or privilege, nor to be subjected to any disability.

Pensions are inalienable, and are to be paid weekly, commencing to accrue on the first Friday after the claim has been allowed.

As to machinery, provision is made for the appointment by the local authorities of a local pension committee for every county, and for every borough and urban district with a population of 20,000 or upwards. The central pension authority is to be the Local Government Board, and pension officers are to be appointed by the Treasury to act for such areas as they may direct. All claims and questions as to eligibility and disqualification will be referred by the local committee to the pension officers for inquiry and upon receipt of his report they will give their decision. Any decision not in accordance with the report of the officer is to be referred for determination to the central authority. In cases where there is no reference to the central authority, the decision of the local committee will be final.

Persons guilty of making a false statement in order to obtain a pension are made liable to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and if a pension is wrongfully obtained, the pensioner or his representatives will be liable to repay to the Treasury the sums received.

Finally, the Treasury and the local Government Board are empowered to make regulations in regard to such matters as the nature of the evidence to be required, the manner in which claims may be made and the proceedings of the committees. It is specifically laid down that the regulations shall provide for enabling claimants to make their claims and obtain information through the Post Office. The scheme is not to become operative until Jan. 1 next.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Linking up of the Imperial Conference Secretariat.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 21.

Colonel Seely has informed Mr. Lyttelton that the Secretariat of the Imperial Conference has now been linked to the Dominions Department of the Colonial Office, but that it will have its own special separate duties.

Colonel Seely pointed out that the Secretary will also be associated with the general work of the Dominions Department.

AMERICAN FLEET AND AUSTRALIA.

Speech by New Zealand Premier.

PAN-ANGLO-SAXON FEELING.

LONDON, JULY 21.

A telegram from Wellington states that Sir Joseph Ward, the Premier, in a speech, said, that the American fleet coming to Australia was not that of a foreign country, but of a nation of our own kith and kind and of the Anglo-Saxon race.

There would some day be a fight to decide whether Whites or Orientals should govern Australia and the Pacific Islands, and the American fleet would then fight shoulder to shoulder with the Old World.

BARON KOMURA.

Starts for Japan.

LONDON, JULY 21.

Count Komura, the newly appointed Japanese Foreign Minister, starts for Japan on the 27th instant, He will travel 'via' Siberia.

THE TRANSVAAL IMMIGRATION ACT.

Parsee Sent to Prison.

LONDON, JULY 20.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that the Parsee immigrant, who was without a permit and lately ordered under the Registration Act to leave the Transvaal, has been sentenced to one month's hard labour for refusing to leave.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES IN DENMARK.

Royal Reception at Copenhagen.

LONDON, JULY 20.

President Fallieres has arrived at Copenhagen, on board the battleship "Verite," escorted by a French Squadron. He was received by the King and the Princes and members of the Diplomatic Corps and then proceeded to the Palace.

LONDON, JULY 21.

At a banquet given in honour of President Fallieres at Amalienborg, speeches were exchanged by the King and President emphasizing the friendship which had existed between the two countries for centuries.

NEW YORK-PARIS RACE.

LONDON, July 21.

The German Protos car which is leading in the New York to Paris Motor race has arrived at St. Petersburg.

CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 21.

Middlesex has beaten the Philadelphians by seven wickets at Lords.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN INDIA.

Sir John Hewett's Address to the Talukdars.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 21.

The Lieutenant-Governor sent invitations to all the Talukdars, now in Lucknow, and a large number attended Government House this morning when His Honour delivered an address on the political situation. The meeting lasted one and a half hours. At the close of His Honour's address the Talukdars were introduced to His Honour by Mr. Saunders, Commissioner.

A Similar meeting of citizens of Lucknow has been convened for to-morrow.

The Lieutenant-Governor leaves on the 23rd for Allahabad.

PROPOSED WOOL FACTORY IN KABUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 21.

The Amir of Kabul is reported to be contemplating the starting of a wool factory, but this, like other projects, does not seem to be making much progress. There is always a good market in Afghanistan for coarse woollen goods owing to the severity of the winter season and a factory, worked on cheap lines, would probably do well.

DEATH OF ROJDESTVENSKY.

ILL-FATED ADMIRAL'S INTERESTING PERSONALITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 21.

Admiral Rojdestvensky has died at Badmanhiem, of heart trouble, resulting from wounds received at the battle of Tsushima.

Admiral Rojdestvensky will be remembered as long as the generation of men who were able to follow the incidents of the Russo-Japanese war lasts. He was the man who, when disaster had overtaken the Russian Army and Navy in the East, was ordered to the scene of war with a considerable fleet, as "Russia's forlorn hope" and signalised his departure from Home waters by firing upon a fleet of Hull fishing boats off the Dogger Bank, in the belief that they were Japanese torpedoes. One of the most sensational international incidents in naval history was thereby created ; but the Admiral eventually offered a tardy apology and was allowed to proceed to the scene of the war. But poor Rojdestvensky's fleet was doomed. His men mutinied ; his officers gave themselves up to despair and debauchery ; his fleet was divided before the Mediterranean was reached; in the war utter disaster awaited him. Like Makaroff and Linievitch he has not long survived the disgrace of failure in the greatest human struggle within living memory.

At the time Admiral Rojdestvensky was placed in command of the Baltic Fleet his name was unknown outside Russia, but if the accounts of those who best knew him are to be credited his nature would seem to have been strangely complex, strangely inconsistent—a combination of capacity and incapacity. His reputation was considered second only to that of the ill-starred Admiral Makaroff ; but it was blurred not only by his apparent lack of control of the Baltic Fleet, but by a tendency to furious outbursts of temper. This trait in an otherwise strong character was specially marked during his year of office at the Ministry of Marine, but also shewed itself on many occasions when he was, on boardship, and is said to have led to much discomfort amongst his juniors and subordinates. That the admiral was plucky enough was demonstrated by his daring conduct in the Turkish War of 1877, when he first earned general recognition. As Naval Attache in England some thirty-five years ago, he was as popular as he was handsome, and was within an ace of marrying into a well-known English family. The Tsar took him into especial favour some seven years ago, when the Kaiser was on a visit to his Majesty at Reval, and made him one of his aides-de-camp.

Admiral Rojdestvensky was a firm believer in big ships. To him a sea battle was merely a fight between battleships. Even armoured cruisers were not of much account in his eyes. "A fleet gains in mobility by not being hampered with small craft." was one of his dicta. Neatness of person was another strongly-marked peculiarity of his, and he looked upon it as almost as important as gunnery and seamanship. Personally, he did not look very well in naval uniform, but he was always dressed with the greatest care. Even when grubbing about in grimy stoke-holds or among stores of provisions, in quest of something wrong, he wore the most elaborate get-up.

The "Silent Admiral," as they called Rojdestvensky in Russia, proved himself an excellent organiser, a stickler for discipline to the last degree, a man with the eyes of an argus to keep watch over the rights and wrongs of the men beneath him. So far, indeed did he carry his fad for supervising everything—looking, for instance, after the food, the clothing, and the berthing of his meanest subordinates—that he was very much less liked by his officers than by his men. From time to time, it is said, he issued sheets of general orders, which, though made up with all the routine-like verbiage of a railway company, were yet enlivened here and there with flashes of dry wit. In these sheets he had at times held up offending officers to derison much in the manner of a pedagogue who has perched a "dunce-capped" young sinner in a corner.

During the Russo-Japanese war the only successes Admiral Rojdestvensky could count were his defeat of the fishing-smacks on the Dogger Bank, and his acquittal by the Kronstadt Court Martial. His flagship "Oslyabya," was crippled almost as soon as the fray began and he transferred his flag to the destroyer "Buini." The "Buini" took on board Admiral Rojdestvensky and the Staff before the sinking of the flagship on the afternoon of May 27, 1905 but finding navigation difficult, transferred Admiral Rojdestvensky and the Staff to the "Biedovy," and while running northward met in the morning of May 28 the 'Dmitri Donskoi" to which all on board were transferred, and the "Buini" sank herself. The "Oslyaba," according to her survivors, had the conning tower struck at the first straight shot of battle on May 27, and Admiral Folkersham killed and subsequently sank. The "Biedovy" made off, but was cornered and, had she not surrendered, would certainly have been destroyed. It is absurd to suppose that the officers of the torpedo-boat would have surrendered contrary to the wishes of the Admiral. To sentence them to death in the circumstances therefore was absurdity only, greater than the decision to commute the sentence to dismissal from the service. They did their best to save their commandant and their vessel, and only yielded to superior force. It cannot be gainsaid that Rojdestvensky had ill-luck throughout the day. At the very beginning of the battle of Tsu Shima as he stated in his despatches, he saw that Admiral Nebogatoff's vessels, especially the Admiral Seniavin and the General Admiral Apraksin, were taking no part in the battle, and were not carrying out his orders. Their men had mutinied. He sent torpedo-boats to tell the mutineers that if they did not execute the manœuvres as ordered he would sink them. Only then did they open fire. Had Admiral Rojdestvensky not been wounded at the beginning of the battle, the issue might have been very different, but being unfortunately wounded he had to be transferred to the torpedo-boat destroyer. Almost at the same moment Rear-Admiral Enquist disappeared with his squadron of cruisers, and Rear-Admiral Folkersahm was killed. Admiral Nebogatoff, who had never been popular with the sailors, had to take command. Then the rout began. Admiral Rojdestvensky attributed the defeat to the bad state of the vessels, above all those of Admiral Nebogatuff which had a very mediocre speed, further reduced by the layers of barnacles and weeds covering their hulls, and by the state of the boilers ; to the poor shooting of the crews : and to the fact that the Russians were shooting with the sun in their faceswhich further affected the accuracy of their fire. The Admiral added that when the Russians were in the middle of theTsu Shima Straits they were struck by a heavy storm which prevented accurate fire and exposed the unprotected parts of the vessels to the Japanese. The white painted portions of the Russian vessels offered an excellent target to the Japanese gunners, white the Japanese vessels painted a greenish grey were almost invisible against the back ground of sea and cloud. Admiral Rojdestvensky had counted on the fog to enable him to slip through the Straits, but the fog lifted two hours too soon. The Japanese had similar disadvantages, but they won, We should have little sympathy for Rojdestvensky had he been severally handled by the Court Martial, for never was a more incapable officer, His four unfortunate officers who were sentenced to death deserved to be commiserated with. Admiral Rojdestvensky was certainly the most unlucky officer of his time. Even poor Stoessel, who is now in prison for surrendering Port Arthur, had the pleasure of knowing that for six months he was the world's hero, But "ole Raj," as the British Tar always called the late admiral, sprang into fame by an act of panic ; and has passed into history as an exemplification of Russian official incompetence.

THE Earl of Warwick (Grand Supreme Ruler) took the chair on the 15th June at the Hotel Cecil London, at a grand conclave of the Order of the secret Monitor, at which H. H. the Maharajah of Cooch Behar and his secretary were present, with a large and representative attendance of the Grand Officers of the Order. Lord Warwick was in the Chair at the dinner which followed.

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

Bomb Outrage Cases.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

Before the adjourned trial of the first batch of prisoners in connection with the bomb outrage cases was resumed at the Alipore Police Court, this morning, Mr. Norton, in reply to his Honour regarding the trial of the second batch of accused, said that there was sufficient evidence before the Court to prove that these men were "prima facie" guilty and to justify remand.

His Honour granted remand till the 5th of August. The bail of Hari Dass Dutt on the second batch was again renewed.

Mr. Norton intimated that the two men, recently arrested, namely Probash Ch. Deb "alias" Manick Lal Dey and Sochindra Nath Bose be tried along with the second batch.

A pleader, in putting in a petition for bail for Maick Lal Dey, stated that the accused was arrested without anything of an incriminating nature being brought against him. Mr. Norton stated there was evidence against him. The approver had identified him as one who used to frequent the "Yugantar" office.

The trial of the first batch was then proceeded with.

The name of the young Bengali, suspected of sending a sample bomb to Mr. Ezechiel, District Magistrate, Nuddea, is Amrita Lal Pal.

BOMB EXPLOSION AT AKOLA.

SIMLA, JULY 21.

It is reported from Nagpur, that a small bomb, apparently loaded with nails, exploded under a 3rd class carriage of a passenger train, standing at Akola station, early on Monday morning last. No one was hurt.

ABBA SAHEB RAMCHANDRA'S HISTORY.

SIMLA, JULY 21,

Abba Saheb Ramchander, who has just been arrested; appears to have had a remarkable career, having been convicted no less than six times of various kinds of frauds, his career in this connection going back to as long ago as the year 1888. One of his more recent methods has been to write to well-to-do youths offering them initiation into the secrets of glassmaking and other profitable industries for substantial fees which appear in some confiding cases to have been paid to him. His present arrest is in connection with the anarchist conspiracy which suggested a new field of activity for this enterprising person whose efforts on more humdrum lines have brought him so often into connection with the Powers-that-be.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 21.

The Bikaner State has passed the Explosives Act "mutatis mutandis" on the lines of that which recently became law in British India.

SWADESHISM IN BENGAL.

Boycott Stronger than Bombs'

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

After a long interval, in Bengal, a Swadeshi meeting was held last evening, in College Square, under the Presidency of Mr. J. Chowdhary. There was a large attendance, and three police officers, in plain clothes, took full notes. The proceedings were conducted throughout in Bengali.

Mr. Krishnakumar Mitra said that Bengalis never broke the laws ; the police alone were responsible for breaches of the law. It was the police who broke the law at Barisal and other places, and even now they were doing so by harassing searches. The police searched the house of Subod Chandra Mullick, at Calcutta, in connection with the Dacca dacoity on the information of an oarsman. This was, the speaker said, an outrage. The police searched the speaker's house and got a single kukri as the result. The police even tried to take away an autobiography of the late Rajnarain Bose from his house ; they also took away some papers and copies of Court records, connected with Arabindo Ghosh's case.

Bombs would not help the Swadeshi cause ; their determination to boycott British goods was far more useful and stronger than bombs. Indians were determined to raise their country to a higher level, not with the help of bombs, but with the help of intelligence, industries, etc. Being unable to detect the perpetrators of the Dacca Dacoity, the police were accusing the Volunteers of having committed it. This deed was a gross outrage on those noble and self-sacrificing young men.

Moulvi Deen Muhammad asked the audience to boycott British goods, as much as possible, and make the British return to their former condition as supplicants.

Sudhir Chandra Banerjee said that the great Boycott Anniversary day, the 7th August, was coming, and people should be up and doing to strengthen the Swadeshi movement funds. Swadeshi leaders were at a low ebb, and they could not even send out preachers. The public should come to their aid.

SYED HAIDER REZA.

Reception at Agra and Nagpur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

The following telegram from Nagpur, dated the 21st instant, has been received :—

Syed Haider Reza, on his way to Nagpur, received an ovation at Agra. He was garlanded and cheered, and Messrs. Baijal and Co. presented him with a pair of gold Swadeshi spectacles. All along the journey he was closely guarded by the police constables in uniform keeping his compartment at changing stations.

At Nagpur he was received by a large crowd, who were kept outside, very few platform tickets being issued. The police in uniform patrolled the station, with fixed bayonets, and no shouting of "Bande Mataram" was allowed on the platform. He was escorted to Dr. [illegible] where he is staying, by a large crowd.

THE ELECTION OF DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.

Extension of the System.

The following resolution has been issued on the subject of the extension of the elective system in District Municipalities.

The Governor in Council considers that the time has now come when a further advance may be made in the direction of increasing the representative element in the District Municipailties in the Bombay Presidency, and freeing them form official control. The success which has attended the administration of those of the Municipalities in which the mangement of affairs has been left, to the greatest degree, in the hands of non-official members warrants the belief that the enlargement of the privilege of self-government will induce private individuals to take a greater and more practical interest in the administration of local affairs, and though the withdrawal of official guidance may, at first and in some instances, result in a temporary abatement of efficiency, it may be expected that, when a wider field is opened, men of ability and public spirit will come forward, who, when they have gained the necessary experience, will prove fully competent to manage Municipal business. At the same time the necessity of relieving over-burdened district officers of some part of their heavy duties is daily becoming more apparent ; and in no way can relief be afforded so speedily, and with so much advantage, as by transferring the responsibility for Municipal administration to non-official members of the community.

The Governor in Council has therefore decided that in future as a general rule, two-thirds of the members of a District Municipality shall be elected. This rule applies, for the present, only to Municipal areas with a population of at least 15,000, and is subject to any exclusions which may be recommended by the Commissioners on special grounds.

The privilege of selecting their own President will also be conferred generally on all Municipalities not excepted for special reasons. The selection must be approved by two-thirds of the whole body of Councillors, whereupon the appointment will be made by the Governor in Council in accordance with the wishes of the Municipality.

The Governor in Council has carefully considered the question of the representation of minorities. A system of communal representation, though attractive at first sight, is beset by practical difficulties, and is also open to the objection that it may stir up sectional animosities, The power reserved to the Governor in Council of nominating one-third of the Councillors will, as hitherto, be used for the purpose of securing the representation of those classes who, for any reason, are unable to elect candidates of their own. The desired object may also be obtained, in part by a rearrangement of the wards, or by assigning two Councillors to a ward and giving each elector one vote.

In the opinion of the Governor in Council it is essential that, when the official element in the Municipalities is reduced, or altogether withdrawn, the executive authority of the Municipalities should be strengthened; and for this purpose it is intended that the system which has proved so successful in Bombay should be adopted, as far as may be. The City Municipalities will, therefore, be required under section 177 of the District Municipal Act, to appoint Chief Officers, who, in addition to the powers which they will exercise under sections 184 and 185, should also be invested with wider powers by rules issued under section 46 of the Act. The Municipalities will doubtless recognise the advantage of delegating the widest possible powers to Chief Officers, while retaining effective control over the administration in their own hands.

The Commissioners should now, in consultation with the Collectors and the Municipalities, undertake the revision of the constitutions of the Municipalities in their Divisions on the lines indicated above, dealing first with those Municipalities in which the triennial period of office will most shortly expire. The Governor in Council trusts that the work will be accomplished with the least possible delay, and that the Commissioners will frame their proposals with an inclination to the greatest possible extension of the privilege of representation.

BOMBAY DISTURBANCES.

Yesterday's Riots.

SCENES AT THE DOCKS AND GRAIN BUNDER.

Yesterday morning the mill labourers ceased to give trouble in the Mill colony, but the disturbance was found to have spread towards the other part of the town. The dock labourers and those working in Mandvi, the greatest centre of commerce in Bombay, suddenly went on strike. The labourers in the Victoria Dock first ceased work and the others working in the vicinity followed suit about 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

It appeared that organised effort was made by the labourers to go on strike. "Tolees," or companies of Ghatees, stopped the goods laden carts going along the routes, and flung the goods to the right and left on the road. The different companies numbered about a thousand, and the tumult would have spread further had not the Police promptly appeared on the scene. Superintendent Sanderson, Inspector Stenson, Sub-Inspector Janet, Subedar Khan Bahadur Sheikh Ibrahimkhan, with a few mounted policemen, and several men of the City Police Force, came up, and the re-loading of the emptied carts was peacesably resumed. In a couple of hours the row was at an end, and the whole locality wore its usual everyday busy appearance. Traders and shopkeepers suffered to a certain extent from this rowdyism ; but they would not point out the offenders, and said it was a mere nothing, and importance was attached to the affair more by the arrival of the Police than by the incident itself.

All Ralli's coolies and mucadams went on strike yesterday morning, and also Dhunjibhoy's men.

They are employed at the Docks, but are separate from the other labourers.

MAHARAJ SHRI DEVKIE NANDANA CHARIA.

A False Report.

A rumour has been set afloat, and has prevailed during the past two days, that a process for his arrest had been issued against the High Priest of the Vishnuvas, who is known amongst his followers as Maharaj Shri Devkie Nandana Charia. We have been requested by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey to contradict the rumour, and to state that not only is it untrue, but that it has not the least foundation ; and therefore that the story of Mr. Dwarkadas' intervention to intercept the process is equally untrue and groundless.

POONA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 20.

Poona is now-a-days undergoing a greater transformation than many people perhaps realize, and building is going on in all directions. A number of bungalows are springing up in the neighbourhood of Ganeshkhind, both on the Poona and Kirkee sides, and the open stretch of country between the level-crossing and the Bund Bridge is becoming a regular suburb occupied by the palatial residences of rich merchants, Hindu, Parsee and Mahommedan. Already some three or four such have been completed, and I hear several more are to be built in the near future and ere long chal bungalows may be expected to disappear before this invasion of riches. The design of these buildings is often effective, with graceful colonnades and fine entrances, but a good deal might be done to improve the style of the gardens which aim somewhat unsuccessfully at the Italian fashion. There is work going on at the College of Science ; there is the Agricultural College on the Ganeshkhind road ; there are the new buildings connected with the Nursing Staff and the students' quarters of the Sassoon Hospital ; the new Jacob Sassoon Hospital for Europeans which is rapidly approaching completion ; the Lunatic Asylum at Yerrowda; and St. Helena's School, which has had fine new buildings presented by Miss Gould ; while a few blocks of stone at the bottom of Staunton Road are reported to be the foundations of a Secretariat in which it is proposed to house all the Civil Offices in Poona. The one class of building which no one seems to be disposed to provide is the fair-sized bungalow of medium rental, and the person of moderate means finds it increasingly difficult to get house-room here. He must, perforce, take refuge in hotels and it is some consolation that the number of these is likely to be augmented by the erection of a new one on the site of several bungalows in Civil Lines.

There has been more or less heavy rain at intervals throughout the week and all cricket at the Gymkhana was postponed owing to wet weather. Nevertheless on Saturday afternoon those indefatigable secretaries, Captain Meynell and Capt Hodgson, were at last able to hold the second day's Kirkee Racing, but in spite of a further reduction in the price of ladies' tickets, this time to nothing, and the fact that the hospitable Gunners were "at home," there was not a very large gathering. General and Mrs. Alderson were there during the whole afternoon and His Excellency Sir George Clarke was also present. Great precautions were taken against slipping and this time no horses came down. Captain Hopwood won both the Dalal Cup and the Kirkee Handicap, riding his own Arab, Gendarme, and Captain Meynell won the Cup presented by Mr. Ben Smith, on Mr. de Souza's Sababan, which was an easy favourite, but the entries suffered like the attendance from the two postponements and one race, indeed, had to be abandoned.

On the 14th, Miss Sorabji organized a fancy sale at the Albert Edward Institute with the object of obtaining furniture for the new buildings of St. Helena's School. It was opened by Mrs. Alderson and amongst those who lent their services were Mrs. Finch, Mrs. Gilbert Cooper, Miss Bolus and Mrs. Curtis, while the school choir also took part in the concert, singing the glee "Hail Smiling Morn."

Hunting has been going on as steadily as usual. No weather interferes with the followers to hounds and on Thursday nine ladies and many men assembled at Dighi on the Alandi Road and enjoyed one excellent run of three miles after a jack, resulting in a kill and a brush for Mr. Macleod, and another run of twenty minutes after a fox who finally escaped the hounds. On Sunday, hounds met again on the Alandi Road, this time at the ninth mile-stone, a jack was soon found and the run he gave was faster and longer than any this season. The Master presented the brush to Mrs. Ditmas. A second jack was found in a sugar-cane patch near the Nasik Road but somehow or other the hounds turned aside after a chink, who took them through a bit of jungle, which must have reminded the numerous followers from Bombay of their own country, and then over a hard and stony hill before he was finally given up. At this stage of the proceedings the majority of horsemen went home, after a march of nine miles in the early morning and two long and hard gallops ; first and single horses had done quite enough but a few keen sportsmen, with second and even third horses out, remained with the hounds in the hope of yet a third run—a hope, however, which was not fulfilled.

In the near future we have a Ball at Government House on the 28th, a ladies' Tiffin at the club of Western India, and the first day's racing on August 1 ; and August 26, September 7 and September 14 are the dates fixed for the Military, Civilian and Club of Western India Balls respectively, so the Season may be shortly expected to be in full swing.

NEW ISSUE OF THE THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN.

THE following is published in a "Gazette of India" Extraordinary :—

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow two hundred lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner :

Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in the form annexed to this notification, being the form of the Notes of the "Three and a half Per Cent. Loan of 1900-01" of which loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of the "Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan of 1900-01 will apply to the notes to be now issued. The interest on the notes of that loan is payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December ; and the notes are not liable to discharge before the 31st day of December 1920.

Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 2,00,00,000 will be received by the Controller General up to noon on Tuesday, the 4th of August. Tenders must be for sums of 100 Rupees or multiples of that sum.

THE BANK OF BARODA.

Opening Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JULY 19.

For several years His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar has had in mind the possibility of establishing a banking institution within the Baroda State corresponding to the Presidency Banks of British India. The idea had been practically abandoned, however, until upon the Maharaja's return from Europe in November 1906. He brought with him Mr. R. Cahoon Whitenack, B.A., to serve the State in the capacity of Economic Adviser. Mr. Whitenack's first official act was to enter a protest against the entry of a branch of one of the Bombay Banks in Baroda, and to undertake the organization of a State Bank. The leading Shethias of the State were approached as also the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey and other leading financiers of Bombay and Ahmedabad, and in due time the requisite support was obtained. Meanwhile a liberal subsidy scheme was negotiated, and sanctioned by H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar in December last. A strong and representative Board of Directors was organized, and it was decided to postpone the floating of the Company until the monsoon.

This morning the promotere held a meeting at the bungalow of Mr. Whitenack and it was decided to register the Company and begin operations at once.

In the afternoon a large and enthusiastic public meeting assembled at the Central Hall of the High Court Building to listen to speeches by H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar, the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey and others. The Hall was well arranged by the Khangi Department. Those present were :—His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar, Col. Meade, Resident, Major Pottinger, Mr. Kersaspji, the Dewan, Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, D. B. Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. R. Cahoon Whitenack, Economic Adviser, and many others, including State Officials, Sardars, Darakhdars, Mankaries as well as several members of the Gaekwar family, several European gentlemen and all the commercial people of the city.

Mr. Sampatrao Gaekwar proposed D. B. Ambalal to take the chair, and was seconded by Sheth Semal Bechar. After speeches by D. B. Ambalal, Sir Vithaldas, H.H. the Maharaja Saheb, Colonel Meade, Mr. R. Cahoon Whitenack and others. Sheth Samal Bechar proposed a vote of thanks to all the speakers and especially to H. H. the Maharaja Saheb for his interest in the people's welfare and for his attendance and speech at the meeting.

SIR VITHALDAS D.THACKERSEY'S SPEECH.

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey said :—When I was asked by Mr. Whitenack to address the citizens of Baroda to-day on the subject of the proposed Bank, I agreed with the greatest pleasure as I was myself anxious to place before you my thoughts and expectations regarding the Bank and the benefits it is capable of conferring on the State and the people. The idea, as you know, originated with His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar whose unwearied labours for the good of his subjects is well-known throughout the country. Those of us to whom the idea was communicated readily fell in with the plan, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage and support of His Highness' Government as well as by the deep personal interest His Highness has evinced in the project, we are to-day in the position of being able to complete the formalities necessary to start the institution. You will see from the prospectus of the Bank which has been placed in your hands the concessions that His Highness' Government have granted to the Bank. These include the deposit of 7½ lakhs of rupees at 4 per cent. and 2 1/2 lakhs free of interest, and the payment of Rs. 10,000 yearly for expenses of management. It has been calculated that these concessions amount to a yearly subsidy of Rs. 40,000 equal to 4 per cent. on the paid up capital of the Bank, and you will all recognise that it is an unique advantage to start with, for the share-holders. This is not the occasion, nor do I think it necessary in an audience like the present, to explain the advantages of banking institutions. The facilities which they offer to trade and industries are well-known to you. I am convinced that the establishment of the Baroda Bank, under such favourable auspices, will be productive of immense good to the subjects of His Highness.

Your Highness and Gentlemen,—I may be permitted to take this opportunity of making a few observations that have suggested themselves to me on account of some criticisms urged against our scheme. The first is the field of investment of the funds of the Bank. We have been told that there is not a sufficient field for a profitable investment for the Bank. Those who hold this view have no idea of the rapid industrial development of Gujerat. The area under cotton has greatly increased within the last few years The growth of the Mill industry in Ahmedabad and Baroda is another sign of the great economic improvement that is taking place around us. Placed as it will be in the very heart and centre of Gujerat, conducted as it will be by persons closely acquainted with the industrial conditions of the Province, and with the sympathetic encouragement of His Highness, the Bank cannot but prove successful and a source of credit to the Directors and Shareholders.

It has been asked, why go to the trouble of starting a new Bank with the help of a Government subsidy, when it might be easily arranged to open a Branch of one of the Bombay Banks, either the Bank of India or the Indian Specie Bank in Baroda. Those who put this question do not realise the advantages of having an indigenous Bank in their midst. I will explain to you in a few words the different purposes which a Branch Bank and a separate Bank are intended to serve. A Branch Bank will answer our purpose if it was to find an opening no matter where, for capital a waiting investment in the hands of Baroda people ; but where our object is to encourage and promote the application of capital to industries as far as possible within the State itself, a separate Bank alone will meet our needs. We will be in a position to closely study local requirements and local credit and thus be able to help local merchants with greater confidence than any outside Bank can have. In the busy season when the demand is greatest the Bank through its credit will be able to bring capital from such outside places as Bombay and Ahmedabad, while in the slack seasons it can profitably invest its surpluses in large industrial centres like Bombay at favourable rates. It will also give the Baroda people a source of profitable investment. And last but not least, the subjects of Baroda State will get an opportunity of investing their savings in a safe, profit-earning concern, as we have decided to give preference in allotment to them.

THE RESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Colonel Meade, Resident at Baroda, said:—This is the third occasion on which I have had the pleasure and honour of being present when Your Highness has opened great local institutions, and I must say it is a great pleasure to me to be present to-day and to be able to tell you how much I sympathise in this undertaking which promises to fill up a want in this part of India. Sir Vithaldas Thackersey has fully described the conditions under which this Bank is being started and it is not necessary for me to add to what he has said ; but I may remark that

I think this Bank is starting under very favourable auspices. In the first place it has no local rival, and in the second it has received very substantial assistance of the Darbar, and above all it has the countenance of His Highness the Maharaja, who takes such a keen, such an intelligent, and such a wise interest in the progress of his State, and in the well-being of his subjects. The Bank has again a strong Directorate. Several of the Directors are old friends of my own, and the name of Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey would alone give any undertaking the Hall mark of commercial integrity and of careful businesslike conduct. Sir Vithaldas has called on you to take shares. I cannot do this as it would not be proper in my official position and for the same reason I cannot take any shares myself: but I can, and I do wish this and all other similar undertaking in Baroda a very successful future. I also take the opportunity to propose a vote of thanks to His Highness for presiding on this very interesting occasion.

THE GAEKWAR'S SPEECH.

H. H. the Gaekwar said:—It gives me great pleasure to participate in the inauguration of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd. I have long wished that people of my State would combine in the organization of a joint stock banking concern, believing as I do that a Bank of this nature will prove a beneficial agency for the lending, transmission and deposit of money, and a powerful factor in the development of the arts, industries and commerce of the State and adjoining territories. And I am very glad a scheme has been worked out by the Department of Economics upon the basis of which not only my immediate subjects could combine but also upon which the co-operation of such influential gentlemen as Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal and Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas and others could be attracted. The concessions which have been granted by the Baroda Government are the results of mature deliberation and should be sufficiently convincing evidence of my own attitude towards the project. My motive has been simply and solely to satisfy what seemed to me a natural want. The Government itself has no immediate need of such an institution, though I am not without expectation that it will prove an agency of great usefulness to the administration. But the primary object is to satisfy a demand which the people themselves have made upon us from time to time for such a financial institution of their own. The Government has, therefore, left the management of the Bank to a private corporation, withholding its hand from any official interference with its operation, following in this respect the example of the Presidency Banks of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. At the same time I must say that the granting of these large concessions and the assignment of the control to the people themselves imposes upon them and their representatives on the Board of Directors a solemn responsibility to carry out faithfully and conscientiously the object for which the Bank is founded, and to see that no motives of personal animosity or personal aggrandisement creep in to mar the harmonious and business-like management of the Bank's affairs. These concessions are granted in the expectation that the public, peculiarly the commercial public, will be as liberal in its support of the institution as Government on its part has been in granting the terms of its subsidy and in alienating the control.

THE FORERUNNER OF OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

If my people prove capable of co-operating in the floatation and management of this institution I see no reason why it should not become the forerunner of many agencies of a popular nature for the spread of commercial and industrial prosperity; and in particular the organisation of a strong system of agricultural banks should follow as a logical corollary of the present enterprise if it meets with that large measure of success which is anticipated for it. Such an institution should be, in and of itself, a great object lesson in co-operative enterprise, and a constant educator in modern methods of commercial intercourse. The unqualified success which has attended the recent organization of the two Swadeshi Banks of Bombay has proved beyond peradventure that Indian financiers can hold their own with the shrewdest minds of any country. Banking in its various forms has from time immemorial been a fine art with certain communities of the Indian people, and this is specially true of the Marwadies and Banias of Western India. The weakness in the indigenous methods of banking hitherto has been the lack of combination and co-operation on a large scale, such as the principles of joint-stock holdings and limited liability of share-holders make possible. If industrialism is ever to obtain a strong footing in this country—and after all the first object for which every enlightened patriot of India is striving to-day is for the development of indigenous industries on a scale commensurate with the enormous demand of the country and on a scientific basis sufficiently effective to ward off foreign competition—if ever the languishing industries of India are to be revived, I say, a preliminary step, or at least a concomitant step, must be the reorganization of our methods of finance, so as to centralize the countless dribblets of capital into powerful reservoirs where its outlets can be controlled and directed into productive channels. The genius of the Indian peoples is not primarily scientific or industrial, and the competition of the West with its scientific and highly centralized organization of capital and machinery had long since driven from the field the ancient crude methods of our forefathers, never to revive to any appreciable degree or for any great length of time. The obvious moral is that India, following the noble example of Japan, must set herself diligently to the mastery of Western science and Western methods in matters of finance and industries.

FUTURE PROGRESS.

I am perfectly aware that this is not a new gospel; and yet, as it forms, in my opinion, the key note of future progress, its constant re-iteration can not go on until even the man of the street comprehends. No reactionary sentiment of mere reverence for the past will save India from the unrelenting pressure of foreign competition; no amount of emotional patriotism can drag us out of the slough of economic dependence. We must set our faces as a nation grimly and patiently to master the methods and the implements that have mastered us. It is science against faith, and science will win. I re-iterate, therefore, gentlemen, that the organization of such institutions as the Bank of Baroda has a deep significance beyond mere considerations of present expediency. The business aspects of the project have been eloquently presented by Dewan Bahadur Ambalal and Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas, and it is not my purpose to trench upon the ground they have covered so well. But I desire to call your attention to certain larger aspects of the general movement of which this Bank is but one of the manifestations. I refer to the economic movement known as Swadeshism. Swadeshism covers, to be sure, a great variety of activities and is capable of a great variety of definitions, but to my mind it is essentially a recognition of our national weakness in matters scientific and industrial and a determined effort to mend. To acquire economic freedom is the end and aim of Swadeshism. And this can only be done by mastering the technique of Western Industrialism. Industrialism, broadly speaking, is the application of scientific invention to the production and distribution of all the articles required by society to satisfy its wants. Inherent in the system and inextricably bound up with it are the scientific methods of finance to which I have already alluded. Industrialism needs for its purposes the joint-stock Bank and the exchange no less imperatively than the machine and the waterfall. So that in my use of the word Industrialism I shall be understood to mean not only machinery, the product of scientific invention, but also banking and the other agencies of credit, the product of scientific organization.

INDUSTRIALISM IN INDIA.

What then is the significance of Industrialism in modern society, and what results would flow from its widespread introduction into India? This is no doubt a large subject and one that is fraught with many difficulties in its elucidation. But as it is possible that some of us have not realized why and how Industrialism is justified in the social economy and what are its bearings—economic, political and cultural,—I shall attempt, without going into a lengthy dissertation on the subject, to make a brief analysis of its effects on Western society. Commerce in the olden days, until a century and a half ago, in fact, was limited to the products of agriculture, the hunt, and the handicrafts. Merchants there were who understood the value of organization and the reproductive functions of capital. But it was not until the introduction of machinery in the processes of production and widespread application of credit in the organisation of industries that rapid progress became possible. The ownership of the implements of production—factories and machinery—passed inevitably, it is true, from the handicraftsman to the capitalist. And it is sometimes questioned whether the process has been accomplished with any lasting good to the working masses. Certainly in many cases it could be shown that the workman has suffered in the loss of that independence from overlordship which is sometimes extolled as the blessing of the humble cottager who labours at his own hand But I am convinced that it is easy to exaggerate the so-called independence which the workman enjoys under a handicraft's organization of manufactures. Assuredly the mere fact that the handicraftsman performs his daily task with his wife and children to assist him is no proof of real independence. As a matter of fact, the workman's hours of labour are generally longer and his liberty of movement much less than under Industrialism. The test comes when we inquire which system leads, on the whole, to the higher standard of living, the larger opportunity for the education of children, and the slow but steady development of the individual personality of the workman. I think that no one who has critically compared the condition of our handicraftsman of India, working from day to day and from century to century for the minimum of subsistence, with the condition of the factory labourer of the West, begrimed it may be with soot, but nevertheless on the whole well fed and well housed, can fail to realize the economic and social advantages of Industrialism. Industrial organization brings to the help of the labourer not alone the machine. This might not in itself be an unmixed good, for too often the workman tends to become the mere mechanician, the slave of his iron implement. But the over-whelming advantage to the workman and to all societies of Industrialism becomes at once apparent when we consider that diversity of pursuits which it brings, and the tremendous accumulation of wealth. We hear much in the West of the injustice of large private fortunes, and certainly there is much truth in the allegation against capitalism. Nevertheless the substantial truth is as any may discover who carefully studies the subject, that under industrialism private fortunes are growing ever larger, a larger proportion of the population is acquiring wealth, and the whole mass of people is lifted up to a higher standard of living. Private accumulations of wealth are justified, as also the competitive basis on which they exist, if it can be shown that the general welfare is enhanced thereby. Great fortunes under the Industrial system consist not in treasure privately hoarded but in stocks, bonds, and securities, and these are merely representatives of factories, railroads, mines, and other agencies of production and distribution, through which the labourer of all grades obtains his employment and wages. The private fortune of modern times is therefore nominally private and all the wealth of an Industrial society belongs in a real sense to the whole people.

BENEFITS TO BE REAPED.

What interest, what dividends, it may be asked, does society draw from these possessions? In the first place, as I have already pointed out, society at large, including the humblest labourer, draws a larger wage and lives on a better plane than would be possible under the old handicrafts organisation of manufactures. In the second place the accumulation of wealth makes possible the shifting of food stuffs in tremendous volume from place to place and continent to continent, so that famine and starvation are comparatively unknown. In the third place, the agencies of culture, such as schools and colleges, libraries, museums, hospitals, galleries, etc., are increased *ad infinitum* until they are brought within the reach of every class of society, even the lowest. The door of opportunity opens for the individual member as wealth is increased and disseminated throughout the community. The gist of the whole matter is this, that with the development of the industrial system mankind has learned to throw a large part of his burden on the machine. During working hours the productivity of the whole mass is increased a hundred fold. During sleep the interest on capital goes on piling up. So wealth is produced automatically. Society at large reaps the benefit, notwithstanding the apparent injustice of so much luxury for the rich while the masses are forced to work for daily bread. The masses will always work. The problem of every society is how to make the conditions of work as wholesome as possible and to enlarge the field for individual development. It will thus be seen that the industrial problem has many bearings other than those which are economic in the narrow sense of that word. With the growth of Industrialism in India is sure to come an enlarged outlook and increased capacity of the whole social organism for things political, educational and ethical. With the growth of Industrialism, craftiness and chicanery are bound to give way to an increasing straightforwardness of dealing between man and man. Numerous writers have borne testimony to the fact that the influence of science and industrialism in the Western World has lifted the people to a higher standard of commercial morality than formerly existed. No more convincing evidence of this fact could be adduced than the respect in which British integrity in commercial relations is held in this country. Furthermore, with the increase of private wealth, which industrialism brings, is sure to come increased facilities for the spread of educational culture among the masses. With wealth and education comes increasing capacity for political affairs. It is an ancient truism that the good administrator must be a sound business man. It is my profound conviction, therefore, gentlemen, that the line of least resistance at this time lies in the hard study and consistent application of the paraphernalia of Industrialism to Indian conditions. Only in this manner can we fit ourselves for the larger demands of statesmanship. And only in this way can we as a people expect ever to enter the haven of economic independence. As the West owes its progress of the last couple of centuries to the application of scientific invention to all phases of life, so India must look to the same formula. I do not in the least minimise the necessity of reform in the social organism and reform in the political administration, but change in these directions is apt to be slow unless forced from beneath by an ever-increasing sense of Industrial independence and economic self-respect—if I may be allowed to use such an expression. It is my duty to impress upon my people again and again that the development of Industry and Commerce rests primarily upon them. Without individual pluck, perseverance, energy and foresight we are powerless to effect any solid and lasting improvement in the economic condition of the country. It is therefore with great pleasure that I welcome an enterprise like the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., built on the solid foundation of private capital and private enterprise. I welcome it not alone as an agency for the immediate satisfaction of the monetary needs of the community, but as an educational factor of no mean importance, and as a symbol and token of that larger movement which is to give us a place eventually among the industrial nations. Once again I must insist that the success of this project rests upon the people themselves. Government has done all in its power to give its support, moral and financial, to the Bank, but its successful flotation and management will depend upon the practical interest and assistance which my people are willing to give to an enterprise which is designed solely for their benefit. I need hardly say that the Bank is in no sense intended as an agency for loans to Government; it is a private enterprise subsidized by Government in the interests of the community at large. Upon its success depends, in large measure, the future development of trade and industries within our domicions. I commend it therefore to your practical sympathies and co-operation. With these remarks, gentlemen, I desire to thank the promoters and directors for the lead which they have taken in this matter, and to wish for them continued success.

THE RUBAIYAT OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

(BY RONALD HUME).

N. B.—These verses, with the exception of two which are too technical to be understood of other than Naval men, and are not, therefore, reproduced here, originally appeared in a Japanese newspaper.

Awake, for Morning in the Bowl of Night
Has flung the stone that puts the Stars to Flight
And lo! the middle-watchman seeks Relief
Arise! Put on thy clothes for it is Light.

Dreaming, when Dawn's left Hand was in the Sky
I heard a Voice within my Cabin cry
Awake oh! morning Watchman, stir thyself
And rub the Sleep from out thy glazed Eye!

I sometimes think that never looks so sweet
Thy Bed as when, first standing on thy Feet
Thou thinkest that nigh twenty Hours must pass
Ere thou again that downy Couch shalt greet.

The Gunroom is beset by many Foes
And Ragging Scandals mar our Hearts' Repose;
No more the Rod its ancient Power wields
Nor yet the Junior Snotties learn by Blows.

The Wine-Store may be locked but I divine
That in the ward-room Cupboard there is Wine.
Red Wine! The thirsty Soul cries to his friend
And hastes his pallid Nose t'incarnadine.

Oh? Thou, who didst with Cocktail and with Gin
Beset the Path I was to wander in,
Thou wilt not with Intoxication round
Enmesh me, till my brain and Senses spin.

Myself when young did eagerly frequent
Saloon and Bar and made much Argument
About them and about, but evermore
Was thrown from every door that in I went.

There was a Door that needed not a Key,
There was a Bar—thy Face I chanced to see:
Some little Drink awhile twixt Me and Thee
There seemed, and thou no more of Thee and Me.

And strange to say among the quaffing Lot
Some could articulate while others not,
And suddenly one, more impatient, cried
For what he thickly termed "Anurrerpot."

Then said another Surely not in vain
My Money for a round of Drinks was ta'en
That he who subtly made me pay the Score
Should never stand me back a Drink again.

And lo! a Thousand Pink Snakes with the Day
Have vanished in the sun's first golden Ray
And this new Blush of Dawn that brings the light
Shall take Jimjamz and Kickinbed away.

. . . . . .

Here with the Waves that lay beneath the Bow
A cigarette, a Glass of Wine, and Thou
Oh! Gunner keeping lonely Watch above
And my T. B. is Paradise enow.

Lo! as the Corkscrew, pressing to the Fore,
Withdraws the Cork that bars the Flagon's Door
So Thou, if Influence be gently used
Shalt find good Billets locked to Thee no more.

Think, in this ancient Service where ye stay
Those Doorways are hard Work and little Pay:
How Captain after Captain with his Pomp
Abode his Hour or two and went his Way.

They say that Influence and Money keep
The Courts where snug Appointments nestle deep
And Work and Merit, over those that rule
Pass all unheeded while They lie asleep.

But leave the fool to think so, and with me
Remember that though Influence may be
A help, it is by Merit and by Work
Alone that Fame is like to come to thee.

And this new-captured Youth whose tender Green
Reminds us all of what we once have been
Ah! Rail against him gently for who knows
In what high Rank he one day may be seen.

Lo! some we loved, the smartest and the best
That seemed by Fate eternally caressed
Have made one dire Mistake perhaps, no more,
And one by one crept brokenly to rest.

And we that now hold Service in the Room
They left, forgetting in our Pride their Doom
Ourselves mayhap beneath Court Martial's Ban
Shall fall, ourselves to make a Place—for whom?

And when Thyself with Brass-bound Cap shalt know
The Joy of Work rewarded and the Glow
That comes of quick promotion, do not sneer
At us whose Pathway to the Heights is slow.

Indeed, indeed, at Sea Life oft before
I swore—but did I mean it when I swore?
And then, and then, the Deep called clear to me
And from my shoulders Care and Sorrow bore.

THE "HINDOO PATRIOT'S" OFFICES.

Rs. 1,650 Claimed as Rent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

A case has been pending in the Calcutta Small Cause Court for some time against Serish Chunder Sarbadhicari, Editor, "Hindoo Patriot," for the recovery of Rs. 1,650, being rent due for his office premises to the estate of the late Manick Lal Seal, a Calcutta millionaire.

In part, the defence was let off a certain sum as payment for the defendant's services, in getting the deceased plaintiff exempted from the operation of the Arms Act.

The suit yesterday was decreed in full with costs by the Chief Judge.

HUSSAIN SAGAR TANK TRAGEDY.

Accused Denies his Confession.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 21.

The tragedy of the 28th May last, when Job Stephens, a dismissed Catechist of the Wesleyan Mission, threw his two little children into the Hussain Sagar Tank, was discussed yesterday, in the Court of the Third Magistrate, Hyderabad City.

Two Government Pleaders appeared to prosecute, and the prisoner conducted his own defence and pleaded not guilty.

The prisoner's wife stated that her husband demanded money from her, on the day her children were drowned; she refused to give him any; he seized a bag she had, and took out some pice, and went to the bazaar. He came back and went to sleep; when he awoke he again made a demand for money, but she had none to give him. He then commenced mumbling to himself, and she caught the sound of the word "well." He shen took the baby she was nursing, aged 4 months, and the little girl, aged 3 years, and went out with them. She began to suspect that something might happen, and gave her servant, Yenku, orders to follow him.

Some time after, Yenku came back and said that the children were drowned. Yenku saw the prisoner at the Hussain Sagar Tank, but being old she could not follow him quickly.

A Nizam's policeman stated that he arrested the prisoner and made him over to the City Police.

The prisoner, on being interrogated by the Magistrate, said he did not drown his children, neither did he make any confession that he did so. He had only a slight knowledge of Urdu, and whatever answers he gave were given in English.

The Magistrate reminded the prisoner that, out of office hours, he had made a confession to an Honorary Magistrate of that Court admitting that he threw children into the tank. The prisoner again denied having done so, and said he had been beaten by the police and was under the Jail Doctor's treatment for 12 days.

The case was adjourned, for the taking of the evidence of the Honorary Magistrate and the Doctor of the Jail, till the 26th instant.

MALABAR SYRIAN CHURCH.

Arrival of Three New Bishops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 21.

Kottayam, the most important town in North Travancore and the headquarters of the Jacobite Syrian Church in Malabar, was *en fete* on Saturday last, the occasion being the reception by the members of the Syrian Church of their three newly consecrated Bishops, or Metrans as they are generally called, on their return to the field of their labours, from Jerusalem whither they had gone for their consecration. Great importance is attached to this consecration which is the first of its kind in the history of the Malabar Syrian Church in which the Consecrates were duly elected by the people and after being properly ordained Bishops outside the country were on the very day of their return installed in office. The festivities included religious services with elaborate procession, a public meeting and presentation of addresses of welcome. Fireworks and a religious dance in the night brought the proceedings of this memorable day to a close.

VICEROY'S FAMINE TELEGRAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

The following is this week's official famine telegram to the Secretary of State:—

Good rain has fallen over the greater part of the country, and so far, prospects are satisfactory generally, though in Behar and the South-Eastern Districts of the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province and parts of Madras the rainfall is still considerably below normal, and more rain is wanted, and prices continue very high.

There has been further fall of 122,000 in the numbers of those employed on relief works, but numbers on gratuitous relief continue to increase.

LAW COLLEGE FOR CALCUTTA.

Debate on the Proposal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

At a meeting of the Calcutta University Senate, this afternoon, there is to be a debate of the full house on the proposed Law College. The Lieutenant-Governor is expected to preside.

Meetings are being held in various towns in Bengal, protesting against the proposed Central Law College, in Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JULY 21—Capt. Stewart, 116th Mahrattas, from England.

Lt-Col Hovell, Wnshire Regt, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES, JULY 21.—Capt Willis, 29th Lancers, to Bolarum.

Capt Howell, Corps of Guides, to England.

Col Whistler, 16th Rajputs, to England.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

21st Pioneers.—Major N M. C. Stevens, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Major C. E. Hendley, or until further orders. Dated 11th May.

SIMLA, JULY 21.

Major Tennant, 20th Horse, has an extension to the end of July 1909.

Captain Modden, from half pay, is posted to the 17th Infantry.

Brevet-Major Maxwell, 18th Lancers, is appointed Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Cavalry, for the current year.

GHAZIABAD COLLISION CASE.

The Statement of Monk.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 21.

The Ghaziabad case was continued on the 17th and 18th July. Among those giving evidence was Monk who at first objected to give evidence on the ground that his evidence might be used against him as he was an accused on a similar charge. His objection was noted by the Magistrate, and he was told he must reply to the questions. His statement was:

"I was not suspended on account of the accident. The first relief train which left Ghaziabad was the 7-25. It proceeded on a written authority from me to S.M. Whaley. Whaley went in the train. I went off duty at 3 and did not return again that day. The train I sent off was an hospital train. The doctor and the police went by it. I know of no other train having left Delhi for the scene of the accident. At the time of despatching my train I did not think of a permission-to-proceed order, for the permission-to-proceed book is only in cases of telegraphic interruptions and not in cases of accident. As far as I know, telegraphic communication was not interrupted between Dasna and Ghaziabad. On 30th January I sent a train off on a permission-to-proceed order. I did this as I could not get Dasna to reply on the machine or on the Morse. Inglis took over duty from me at 8 o'clock, then Springit, then young Whaley. I did not go on duty as I should have, as I was wanted for enquiry. On my return three days after I resumed duty. I have been transferred to Delhi but have not taken over duty yet. Whaley did not ask me for a proper form. I think a green form should have been used as they are used in cases of obstruction on line. On my return I found trains were being despatched from Ghaziabad to Dasna on green forms—which are caution orders. I heard nothing about No. 23 Up on 6th May from Dasna before I had despatched my train. I received a telegram at about 6-25, saying No. 23 Up had started and asking where No. 26 Down was. No. 26 Down was punctual. I got a tablet for No. 26 Down in the usual way. I had no difficulty in getting it. Piary Lal, my clerk, was present in my office at the time. The signallers sit in the room which joins mine. At the time of the accident the instruments were in my room. I received the tablet at 5-30 and I left it in the slide. I did some other work till about 5-35. Then I took the cash bag out of the safe and went on my platform No. 5. As I got there No. 26 Down arrived at the platform No. 8. I went across the lines to put the cash in the brake safe, As I got into the brake the pilot took it off with me in it. Renton was with me and shunting went on when the brake was re-attached. I shouted to Piary Lal to send the tablet and lower the signals for No. 26 Down. He lowered the signals and sent the tablet by the peon Kacheru. I gave the tablet to Renton and he gave it to his Second Guard whose name was David. Then I gave the Guard permission to start the train. This tablet No. 7 is mine. I then returned to the office and gave the out-report and got the acknowledgment at 5-47. I ought to have got an in-report two or three minutes after 6. I received no in-report up to this. I had not heard there had been an accident. I made no inquiry from Dasna about the in-report. It is not necessary for me to do so. I had other work to do. There is no rule or fixed time within which I ought to make enquiries. It may be within five minutes or it may be one hour, just as I think fit.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Administrator of Estate in Trouble.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 21.

The Allahabad High Court Sessions opened on Monday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Richards and a jury with the trial of Charles Claude Angier. Accused was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of money received by him in his capacity of administrator of the estate of late Miss Mann of Allahabad. The charge was made by one of the relatives of the deceased who was entitled to a fourth share of her estate and was to the effect that accused had misappropriated the proceeds of the sale of a house at Allahabad belonging to the deceased and that when he was pressed to distribute these proceeds he paid over two cheques to complainant and his brother which cheques on presentation were dishonoured by the Lahore branch of the Commercial Bank of India. Complainant and his brother bore out this story which accused admitted to be true. His story was that he invested the proceeds of the sale in Government Promissory notes which he handed over for safe custody to the National Bank of India with which Bank he had a cash credit account, that bank on closing that account realised various securities of his and amongst them the promissory note in question, that he had been trying to raise money to meet the amount represented by that Note in order to pay those entitled to receive the proceeds, but he had so far been unsuccessful. He called no evidence in support of this story.

The jury after a short deliberation found him guilty of the offence charged but recommended him to mercy. The Court asked counsel for the defence if his client was willing at that stage to make good the money which had been misappropriated and on being assured that accused was anxious to make it good passed an order directing the release of the accused on bail until the day following and directing his attendance from day to day in Court until orders should be passed in his case.

Mr. O'Conor appeared for the Crown and Mr. Vaughan of the Lahore bar defended the accused.

MR. AND MRS. WALL.

The Charges of Bribery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 21.

On Tuesday will commence this trial of J. H. Wall, Executive Engineer, P. W. D. and his wife who are charged with receiving bribes from Public Works contractors and the abetment of that offence respectively.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY FOR BOMBAY.

The "Parsi":—One thing may safely be said about the underground railway for Bombay, advocated by Dr. N. N. Katrak, and that is, that if it were possible and practicable to construct it, it would be a tremendous convenience. It would, indeed, be a boon if, with the exception of the terminus, the whole of our local railways could be stowed away underground. For practicability we cannot, of course, refer to the case of London, where boring is exceptionally easy and where an enormous working population thinks a reasonable sum paid in travelling away from work is money well spent, We should compare it rather with the Alpine tunnels where miles of work have been pierced, difficulties due to subterranean water have been overcome, and only a limited amount of traffic passes to pay for it all. One thing would be highly necessary in the Bombay scheme. The tunnel would be well below sea-level, and large pumping plant would consequently have to be maintained, or when one of our own particular brand of the "deluge of cataract skies" came on the passengers would be drowned like rats. But we have a feeling that the tunnel will not come in our time—there are so many things to do first—widen roads, redistribute the population, drain the city, start a town band, kill the rats—but the catalogue is interminable!

THE FACTORY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The "Gujerati":—The Commission well knew how bitterly any intervention on the part of Lancashire in shaping Indian factory laws is resented in this country and the report begins with an emphatic declaration of their conviction that any attempt to apply English factory laws to India is strongly to be deprecated. The Commission have recorded a positive and unqualified opinion that labour conditions in India are not comparable with those of England. They further declare that in framing their recommendations they have been guided throughout by the consideration that the welfare of India, of Indian operatives and Indian industries, must be regarded as absolutely paramount. The principles and motives which have influenced their recommendations have been in no way affected by the motives and interests of English rivals and competitors, and although on some points the recommendations of the Commission will not meet with general acceptance the fact that an experienced and influential mill-owner like the Hon. Sir Vithaldas has accepted the recommendations of the Commssions excepting on one point shows that the assurances and declarations on the part of the Commission are not merely of the conventional order but have been faithfully observed and carried into effect in framing their recommendations. That is a very satisfactory feature of the Commission's report and we congratulate the Commission on the spirit of detachment they have displayed in prosecuting their arduous labours to completion.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—Much ado about nothing in particular—that is the emphatic pronouncement we should make in reference to the mile long report just published of the Factory Commission. For scan it closely in all its multifarious details and what do you find therein? Absolutely nothing which could not have been recommended by a single unbiassed but experienced person going quietly like a chiel, taking notes of actual conditions, without prejudice and without exaggeration, telling to the Government the very truth of matters suggesting what important modifications might be made in the existing Act which would do away with abuses practised by factory owners, remedying matters now set at defiance, and otherwise devising better means for the conservation of the sanitary condition of the operatives. It should be borne in mind that when reduced to first principles, the "raison de etre" of any law for regulating operations in factories, where collectivism is rampant, is only the safety of the physical condition of the employed. This condition can be promoted by two and two methods alone, firstly, reasonable sanitation according to the divers operations of manufactures, carried on by divers factory owners, and fairly healthy physical conditions of the persons employed,—men, women and children. The Factory Commission has done no more, perhaps less, than what a single person of the qualifications we have suggested, could have done had he been appointed with specific instructions as to the matters on which he should report. Boil down the numerous paragraphs of the Commission's report and what is their upshot? What are their principal recommendations? These only that in view of the generally excellent physical condition of the employed, a twelve hours' work day is reasonable and that it might be better to have a class of young persons, between the age of 14 and 18, who might not be overworked—though the Commission has failed to prove that as a matter of actual fact persons of the ages described are at all overworked and therefore needed protection—and that children require to be better certified for physical work than at present with a curtailment of an hour, say from 7 to 6. Now, as to the last it was entirely in the hands of the Government to have done it without the aid of this ponderous Commission who wandered up and down the country for six months of the year in broad day light Diogenes fashion.

THE HAJ AND ITS HARDSHIPS.

The "Praja Bandhu":—It seems that the long complained of grievances of the Mahomedan Hajis are likely to be things of the past at no very distant date. The criticism re this matter in the public Press of Western India has evidently produced the desired effect, for the Bombay Government have during this week issued a Press Note in which it is suggested that a non-official committee of prominent gentlemen belonging to different sections of the Mahomedan community of Bombay be formed with the object of supervising the arrangements for the reception and despatch of Hajis from Bombay, and the repatriation of those of them that may have been stranded at Jeddah, as well as for assisting the pilgrims in other respects on their way to Mecca and back. It is further suggested by Government that an official be appointed as President of this non-official committee. We understand that an objection has been urged in certain quarters against this suggestion, and it cannot be said that it is one that can safely be disregarded. It is no doubt true that the presence of an official as the head of a committee acts on several occasions as a check upon the free and fearless discussion of topics and especially of those in which Government may have an interest. Under these circumstances a capable non-official who enjoys the confidence of the various sections of the Mahomedan population of Bombay would be certainly perferable to an official no matter however sympathetic the latter may be. Failing such a non-official gentleman official who is able to duly appreciate the just grievances of the people and who enjoys the confidence of the latter, may safely be selected to guide the work of the committee.

The "Rast Goftar":—The communique addressed by the Government in connection with pilgrim traffic is evidently framed with a view to provide permanent arrangements for its regulation according to the needs of the time. The Committee proposed by Government would serve a very useful purpose in handling a question on which Mahomedans as a community are very keen. The underlying idea is to put facilities in the way of Moslem leaders in the city, to suggest measures which are necessary for a more organized regulation of the pilgrim traffic, as with the cooperation of non-official element Government would be in a better position both to ascertain the grievances of the Hajis and to provide adequate remedial measures in concurrence with the wishes of those in whose interest action is taken. To orthodox Moslems the hardships which the pilgrims meet with in India, especially before their departure during their temporary stay in this city, have always been a very sore grievance. The establishment of a Committee on the line of Government's suggestion would go a great way to supply a long felt desideratum and to remove a palpable cause of complaint and much heart-burning. The work with which the Committee would be charged comprise the care of the Hajis from the date of their arrival in Bombay to the end of their pilgrimage. The majority of the Hajis are men in a state of utter destitution, patient to a degree and prepared to face the worst hardships with fortitude and forbearance. Their scanty savings often run out before they have seen the end of their journey and a large number at each pilgrimage season is left at Jedda without the means to purchase return passage for India. The question of their repatriation becomes as much a trying problem for the Jeddah authorities as for individual Hajis; and a Committee such as Government proposes to establish would best be able to suggest measures to ensure the safe return of pilgrims bound to Mecca. But the most useful direction in which the Committee would be able to help Government and their own coreligionists in directing pilgrim traffic is in the provision of a resting house for the Hajis during their stay in Bombay. The scenes which we are accustomed to witness at a pilgrim-camp are simply revolting and betray a state of scandalous neglect on the part of those concerned. The few Musafferkhanas in our midst are ill-capable of accommodating the large complement which each season brings to the city. The sight of a large number of them bivouacing in the open or sheltering themselves under canvas in grizzling sunlight at day and in the piercing winds of winter nights may be becoming an Oriental town in the distant East, but is certainly very unedifying to a city that arrogates to itself the title of "urbs prima in India."

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The "Rast Goftar":—The temporary reconciliation at which Indians in the Transvaal arrived with their Government in the beginning of this year, in the matter of the Registration Act, has fizzled out; and there is every prospect of the old hostilities being renewed with redoubled vigour. The nature of the original compact was such as to compromise the Indians to a virtual renunciation of the campaign, which they have so strenuously waged against numerous iniquities inflicted upon them so long by their white rulers. In fighting for the shadow they were prone to give up the substance. Their late struggle against the Registration Act converged to a question of form, and was influenced by motives of sentimentality. In criticizing the character of that compromise, we pointed out at the time that the leaders of the campaign made a blunder in bringing that issue to the fore-front as the "casus belli," whilst other disabilities more iniquitous cried out for immediate redress. We presaged the collapse of the compromise, and do not feel sorry that it has turned out a fiasco, as it will sustain the fight which the Indians have been waging against such odds. The voluntary registration was submitted to, under an undertaking from the Colonial Premier to repeal the odious piece of legislation known as the Registration Act. A bill is now under consideration and will be shortly introduced at the ensuing Session to replace that Act with another by which the former Act would be abolished, but under certain conditions which are more than what the Indians had bargained for. Under its provisions the domiciliary rights of the Indians subjects of the colony are jeopardised, and these are looked upon by the latter as a breach of the previous undertaking from the Government, which was unconditional. The Indians have thereupon renewed the struggle, and at a mass meeting held they have decided to reopen the campaign of passive resistance, and to suffer the worst consequences which their actions may entail. The renewal of fresh hostilities would produce a very undesirable effect in this country, where political agitation has assumed a threatening aspect.

The "Gujerati":—The Transvaal Government are not content with passing anti-Asiatic measures for their territory only. They are forcing the hands of other South African Colonies. It is announced that the Colonial Secretary has introduced into the House of Assembly in Natal an anti-Asiatic Bill of a far-reaching character. Two members of that Assembly have candidly declared that the Bill was dictated by the Transvaal. Its leading provisions show beyond the shadow of a doubt that it is conceived in a spirit of racial exclusiveness and prompted by trade jealousy of the meanest description. The Bill provides that after 30th June, 1911, no indentured Indians should be introduced into the Colony. If Natal chooses not to employ Indians any more as before or does not want indentured coolies, that can hardly be regarded as a grievance. But the other provisions are not so harmless. After 31st December, 1908, no new trading licences shall be issued to Indians. That will prevent Indian traders from going and settling in Natal for purposes of trade and competing with the whites who wish to have the whole field exclusively for themselves. But that will not be enough.

RUBBER PLANTATIONS IN BOMBAY.

The "Parsi":—The experiments in the growth of rubber trees conducted by Government in Salsette have so far been encouraging. In the northern and central parts of the Thana district the results of sowing were clearly unprofitable, but in the plantation at Mulund a good number of seeds of all four kinds tried—Ceara, Castilloa, Para and Ficus—have germinated, and the "infant mortality" on being transferred to the plantation was slight. So far as the latest results go, the "Ficus elastica" seems to be the most hopeful. The "Hevea brasiliensis," or Para rubber tree, is hardly likely to turn our heads with a dream of wealth as it has those of the Ceylon planters. In the Straits, in Ceylon, at the southern part of the Malabar Coast, and in the Shevaroy Hills, it does well enough, but the long drought and fluctuations of temperature which it experiences further north are decidedly bad for it, and though by artificial watering something may be done, it is never likely to prove a source of much profit. The last batch of seeds at Mulund failed to come up at all,—an experience common enough even in places adapted for its growth, but one which would ensure unpopularity at the outset with the native cultivator. The prospects of "Ficus elastica" are much more hopeful.

UNSCRUPULOUS!

The term is not too strong. When the shopkeeper or chemist offers you an imitation of an article so close in its similarity, that you can hardly tell the difference he is not only unscrupulous, he is acting fraudulently. The manufacturer, by his industry and expenditure has created a demand for his goods, and the retailer, seeing the opportunity of making more profit, produces his imitation on every possible occasion. Frequently he states that the particular brand asked for is not in stock, but "This is just as good, sir; it is a little cheaper, and we sell a lot of it." Of course he does, so long as we are content to take what is offered, instead of insisting upon receiving the actual article to obtain which we entered the shop. When buying Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls, see that you get Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Insist on having the same, and refuse imitations, which are never "just as good"—although always termed "quite as good."

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women. Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to The ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., 155 Z. Market, BOMBAY, No. 2.

BY THE WAY.

THE LATE SIR EDWARD MALET.

The late Sir Edward Malet got into the Diplomatic Service, as he himself frankly confessed, by favour, at the preposterously early age of sixteen. But the early period of his life seems to have been an uncommonly dull one:—"The first twenty-five years of my grown-up life (he says in his autobiography) gave me no particular pleasure. It was a matter of indifference to me whether it came to an end officially or physically. I was nearly always cheerful and seldom unhappy, yet I never felt the joy of existence as I have seen it in others. The constant routine of daily work, from which I foresaw that there was no escape but the close of my career, made me often wish that this might come, I lacked strength of individuality to break through my surroundings. My time was passed in accommodating myself to circumstances and endeavouring to make the best of them." Sir Edward, however, was equal to his chance when he got it, and his record of service, ending with the Embassy at Berlin, and including hard work in Paris, Constantinople, and the Far East, shows how varied, fascinating, and important the career of the higher diplomatist may be.

A LESSON.

Among the older men with whom he was brought in contact Sir Edward has most to say in his autobiography of Lord Lyons. He was, by all accounts, a very shrewd and capable, if somewhat eccentric, man. Here is an example of his caustic good sense: "The Head of the Chancery (at Washington) gave me a letter to which an answer had to be written, and told me to draft it. I dashed off what I thought would do, trying to make it as short as possible, and it went down for approval. In due time the box came back, the Head of the Chancery unlocked it, took out the bundle of drafts, and presently stalked angrily to my desk, holding out my luckless effusion between his finger and thumb. My writing was stroked through from end to end, and underneath was written, "'Brevity is the soul of wit,' but I object to absolute nonsense.—L." Sir Edward adds that he was deeply hurt, but "the lesson sank in, and I never again 'dashed off' a draft."

HIS FIRST FLOGGING.

Sir Edward once told the story of his first flogging: "It was (he says) my first half at Eton, and a boy who had been with me at Feltham proposed to me to shirk church one Saturday afternoon, to which I readily assented, as he explained that the prepositor in chapel would mark us in, and we resolved to go to our old school and pay Mr. Westmacott a visit. We did so, and were as jolly as sand-boys, but retribution came on Monday morning; an unforeseen incident had upset all our calculations. As luck would have it, my companion's tutor, Mr. Joynes, was "in desk" in chapel, and perceived that his pupil was not in his place. So on Sunday morning he sent for him, and my fellow culprit avowed to me with contrition that he had confessed everything, and had told his tutor that I had been with him, and ended with the melancholy information that his tutor intended "to complain of us." This is the euphonious term for sending in names to the headmaster to be flogged. By a strange coincidence, the same newspapers which record the death of Sir Edward also record the death of the Mr. Joynes above alluded to.

"THREE HALE-HEARTED CUTS."

The two boys, Sir Edward went on to tell, sat side by side on a bench in the upper school, and presently the prepositor came towards them with the dreaded bill in his hand, on which are inscribed the names of the young victims of the morning's birch. "You are to stay," he said and passed on. Ten minutes later we were in the awful presence. My companion asked for "first fault." "Certainly not" said Dr. Hawtrey: "you not only shirked chapel yourself, but you induced the prepositor to mark you in, and you got a boy who was in his first half to go with you. It is a most grievous offence," and he gave him eight cuts with the good birch rod. Then other names were called. I came last. The doctor looked at me. Thinking after what he had just said that it would be quite useless to plead "first fault," I said nothing, but gently knelt down on the block, and, to my surprise, received but three half-hearted cuts. Sir Edward added that he was often flogged afterwards, for floggings in those days were of very little account, and sometimes his tutor, the Rev. W. J. Cookesley, would have his whole house flogged for making a row at night!

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

Apropos of Earl Howe's question in the Lords, this week's "Notes and Queries" contains an official statement from the Home Office that the Union Jack is the national flag, and may be used freely by British subjects. Perhaps Lord Howe, by asking his question, wished to give the authorities an opportunity of making quite sure on this knotty point. Just a year ago the Scottish Office issued a circular instructing the constabulary officials in Scotland to prohibit the use of the Scottish Standard—the "Red Lion" flag—it being the personal flag of the King as representative of the ancient Scottish kings. The blue St. Andrew's Cross, the circular stated, was the national flag of the Scottish people. A few weeks later, however, another circular was issued cancelling the previous order, on the ground that it had been discovered that the Scottish Lion flag, being only one quartering of the Royal Standard, "cannot be the real Royal Standard."

A BORDER STRONGHOLD.

Alnwick Castle, the famous border stronghold, at which the Prince and Princess of Wales have been the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, has a thrilling history, dating from the Conqueror's time, when it was held by Gilbert de Tesson, William's standard-bearer at Hastings. From the De Tessons it passed to the De Vesc's family, who held it until the close of the thirteenth century, when it passed into the hands of Anthony Bec, Bishop of Durham, who, in 1309, sold the castle to Henry de Percy, much of whose work of restoration has survived to our day. It was at the gates of Alnwick that Malcolm Canmore met his death in 1092; there the Second Lord died in 1352; and a few years later Harry, "Hotspur," was cradled in the castle, where he learned the arts of war to such good purpose that, when a child of eleven, he was dubbed a knight. Thrice it was besieged, and for centuries its stout walls formed one of the most stubborn bulwarks against the invading Scots.

DOUGLAS SUPPORT.

The Scots mansion of Douglas Support, which has been so seriously damaged by fire owes its name to that notable member of the Mains family, Margaret Douglas, who became the wife of the first and last Duke of Douglas. When she died she left lands to Captain Archibald Douglas and to other heirs in entail, to receive the name of Douglas Support or Main's Support of Douglas. This Duchess Margaret was the last of the nobility to be escorted by halberdiers in moving about the country, a practice she continued into the second half of the eighteenth century. It is also related of her that when she paid a visit to any family she was in the habit of leaving one of her dresses behind her as a present. In the grounds of Douglas Support, the "Glasgow News" mentions, are some of the finest beeches in the country, and they contain also the celebrated weeping Hornbeam, which is said to be the only specimen of its kind in existence.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE LONDON SEASON.

From an entertaining point of view, last season's fashions in hospitality seem almost as archaic nowadays as a thirteenth-century joust or a fete champetre of the days of the Roi Soleil. One of the latest and most sensational innovations of the season is the morning tennis party. Tennis, as a game, is decidedly once more on the crest of the social wave. Even the London hostess with a vision of country garden parties to come has no intention of putting off the tennis season until she changes her town quarters for country. To those who are fortunate enough, moreover, to live in what they designate with false but becoming modesty "the wilds of Chelsea," or even further afield, and who possess one of the coveted "show" gardens which have become so fashionable of late, the tennis party is the latest craze with which their friends can be entertained. Tennis from twelve to two o'clock or six to eight represents the latest idea which has gained the approval of the world in general. The idea arose from a chance occasion when a simple and impromptu set developed into a smart little party. In new ideas of this description, to give the ball a touch is quite sufficient to set it rolling nowadays, and once started, the vogue has grown so extensively that during next week a number of invitations have been issued and accepted for lightning tennis parties of this description. Small tables under the trees provide light refreshments for those who are playing, a perfect genius on the question of food being called into play to evolve the daintiest little gouters with which the violent exertion of successions of setts can be met, leed drinks, sandwiches, savoury biscuits, and petits fours are the chief items on the bill of fare, while unlimited strawberries and cream and ices are much to the force, both if the party takes place in the evening, in the interval between tea and dinner, or before lunch. As a matter of fact, now that the park is less frequented than it used to be, something of an outdoor nature must take its place, and an alternative lies between the distractions of a couple of hours' tennis or croquet and that of motoring a few miles out of London to pay calls on those who prefer the joys of living outside the radius, with a garage of speedy cars, to the cramped conditions of the old-fashioned London season.

IN SUBURBIA.

Existence to-day outside the radius brings many compensations in its train. Formerly, to live on the borders of suburbia, beyond the grey, murky zone where London begins, was to be ignominiously looked down upon as a country cousin. This has all changed, and the country house, however near the fringe of smoke it is situated, is a distinction to be coveted, while the possibilities of entertaining which it entails make it a source of much profit to those who can afford to make a feature of discriminating hospitality. During the next few weeks before Goodwood intervenes a great many gymkhana parties are being planned, in which many new figures are to be launched. Following the example of the recent contests at Ranelagh, "musical chairs" on horseback is proving a great success. A good seat is, of course, a sine qua non. The difficulty of steering an unwilling steed into the square pen which does duty as a chair, at the crucial moment when the band ceases, is not a light one, and practising in the field by those who are going to take part often occupies a morning or two before the date fixed for the tournament. Another popular trick contest of the moment is the balloon figure. This can be played by a mixed team or by women only, each mounted competitor, armed with a stick, attempting to succeed in pricking a huge balloon, which, attached to a short string, is borne about the field, the balloonist, mounted on a smart little pony, endeavouring to dodge the attentions of his pursuers, the first one to explode the balloon being the winner.

THE LAY FIGURE ON NARROWNESS OF MIND.

Under the signature of "The Lay Figure" the "Studio" (one of the most beautiful of the monthlies) discusses some aspects of artistic life. Here is what "The Lay Figure" heard of a discussion on "Narrowness of Mind":

"'I would like to preach a sermon,' said the Man with the Red Tie, 'on the curious narrowness of view with which people are afflicted in their dealing with artistic questions. Has it never occurred to you that the general public regard pictures as practically the only things worthy to be reckoned as works of art? A few abnormally enlightened persons go so far as to count sculpture as an art, but the great majority recognise painting, and painting alone, as the medium for artistic expression.'

"'Is there anything surprising in that?' asked the Plain Man. 'Painting, dealing as it does with form and colour, is the one complete art. Sculpture is cold and lifeless: it makes no appeal to the higher æsthetic emotions, and it leaves one unconvinced. It is only half an art at its best.'

"'What do you know about the æsthetic emotions?' cried the Man with the Red Tie. 'Where did you pick up that phrase? You imply that form and colour are the most important things in art. If I admit, that for the sake of argument, would you tell me whether you do not find them in other things besides pictures?'

"'Not in the same degree,' replied the Plain Man. 'Of course, you will find form and colour in examples of the applied arts, but work of this kind is so much easier that you cannot put it on the same level as painting; and surely you would not call the craftsman an artist.'

"'Why not?' broke in the Art Critic. 'Does he not possess imagination and technical skill, and if he has these and applies them worthily, in what does he fall short of the artists' rank?'

"'Well, his work tells no story,' returned the Plain Man; 'it has no meaning. It does not set one thinking in any way, and it satisfies no intellectual demand.'

"'It does not set you thinking,' interrupted the Man with the Red Tie, 'because you are incapable of understanding it. Your art tastes, such as they are, do not go far enough to enable you to realise what art means.'

"'Perhaps that is so,' sneered the Plain Man; 'but, at any rate, my mental incapacity is shared by the artists themselves. Can you tell me of any of our leading art societies which admit to their exhibitions other works besides pictures, except in a half-hearted way? Can you tell me of any art society which has not this narrowness of mind?'

"'Not many in this country, I am afraid,' sighed the Critic. 'I am sorry for it. Abroad, I admit there is a wider outlook; but we are still under the influence of prejudice. Our Royal Academy, the chief of our art institutions, is one of the worst offenders; the only arts it recognises are painting first, sculpture second, and engraving a very bad third. It has annually two picture exhibitions, one of which is superfluous, and to the other it admits a few things besides paintings—of all the other arts it takes no cognisance whatever.

"I would like to see one of its shows devoted to the work of those other artists who are every bit as important as the picture painters; to the productions of the designers, the metal workers, the enamellers, and all those other craftsmen who are keeping alive great artistic traditions. In past centuries men of this type ranked among the masters; that they do not so now in this country is partly the fault of that Academy, which teaches the public to undervalue them."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Every lover of letters is in some degree pleasurably affected by the sight of a bookstall. In the case of the enthusiast he is affected as the topers after a fortnight's detention and compulsory sobriety is by the sight of the many shaped bottles and many-coloured glasses on the shelf of the gin palace. Such a sensation does not necessarily make one free of the guild of worshipful bookhunters, but it brings him into line with that brotherhood who, distinguished from one another as men by every variety of character and disposition, are further differentiated as collectors by the quarry they pursue. He who in Mr. Lang's ballade searched the stalls in all weathers in "breeches baggy at the knees" was on the scent of "Aldines, Bodonis, Elzevirs." Those editions of the classics were once in high esteem, and surely the Aldine type, cut upon the model of the exquisite handwriting of Petrarch, and the clear, compact Elzevir page can never cease to communicate a perceptible artistic thrill and become worthless. Nevertheless they are out of favour in these days, and a collector may be glad if he has not introduced along with his specimens, a vigorous colony of marauding bookworms into his library. The veins of Mr. Austin's "Dryasdust" flow mere ink. He has a tic for theological controversy, and is on the look-out for copies of Salmasius and Libanius. In Jonathan Oldbuck, it is known, Scott was poking quiet fun at himself. He is equally partial to Elzevirs and ballads and broadsides, and unites in himself most of those fancies which, in an amusing but not exhaustive classification. Hill Burton distributes among different collectors. There are, Burton intimates, "the black-letter man, the tall copyist, the uncut man, the Early English dramatist, the Elzevirian, the broadsider, the pasquinader, the old-brown-calf man, the Grangerite, the tawny-morocco-ite, the gilt-topper, the marble-insider, and the "editio princeps' man." On the other hand, single books become valuable if only they are scarce enough. Thus one writer confesses to a fancy for Boswell's "Dorando: A Spanish tale," on the ground that, although it ran through three editions before it was suppressed, not a copy is known to exist; while another may be keeping his weather eye open for an old "Men of the Time" in which it is said that, because of a printer's having jumbled the biographical notices of Owen the philanthropist and Bishop Wilberforce, the latter is described as being "a sceptic as regards religious revelation," but nevertheless "an out and out believer in spirit movements."

OTHER KINDS.

Between this goodly fellowship and that "gentle reader" to whom so many affectionate prefaces are addressed there is a great gulf fixed. The one is interested in what is external or accidental to a book the other in its essence. Still there is a community of sympathy, and the heart of the reader also "leaps up" when he beholds a bookstall in the street. It does so because he carries with him a mental list of "books wanted," one of which he may pick up, or even because he may, by a sheer streak of luck, chance upon some sympathetic volume which he can grapple to his soul for good. The latter piece of good fortune seems to have befallen a correspondent who, writing about Mr. Dudley Warner's allusions to the domestic fire says: "My copy of 'Backlog Studies,' bound up with Warner's 'My Summer in a Garden,' I picked up many years ago on a railway book-stall—an evidently derelict volume, shunned by every passer-by, but which I soon found to be filled deck-flush with a precious cargo."

WHAT IS A SECOND-HAND BOOK?

A complaint against Messrs. W. H. Smith and Sons has been discussed in recent numbers of the "Publishers' Circular." Needless to say, Messrs. Smith issue from the discuss on with flying colours. Nevertheless the correspondence has interesting points. The complaint was that Messrs Smith were selling at 8d. certain volumes published at a shilling net and a copy thus acquired, along with the book-seller's receipt for the price, were sent to the editor. The latter pointed out that the "paper wrapper was a bit worn" and "the price on it had been marked through with blue pencil, and that as the Net Book Agreement allowed a second-hand copy to be sold after the lapse of six months the sale was quite regular. But the paper in which a book is wrapped is not an integral part of the book, and a damaged wrapper does not of itself constitute a book second-hand. The inference is that a net book need be ent only for six months. That, indeed, is the editor's contention; but few readers have as yet realised that a book becomes in the technical sense second hand, not by use or injury, but automatically, by being more than six months old. In answer to another correspondent, who suggested that the action of Messrs. Smith constituted a breach of the spirit if not of the letter of the Agreement, the editor defended it on different ground, having in the meantime received fuller information. He quoted the terms of the Net Book Agreement, certain clauses of which although no secret to anyone who is interested in the business relations of publishers and booksellers, may be new to the general reader. The bookseller is "not to treat as unsaleable or dead stock any new copy or copies of any such net book within twelve months of the date of your latest purchase of any copy or copies there of and then only such copy or copies of such latest purchase as shall remain in your hands." Further, he is "not to offer for sale, or sell, or cause to be sold at a price below the publishing price any such dead stock aforesaid without having first offered such dead stock to the publisher thereof at cost price or at the proposed reduced price, whichever shall be the lower." These conditions Messrs. Smith had duly fulfilled. But it will be seen that the question "What is a second-hand book?" takes some thinking.

A SON'S BIOGRAPHY.

Under an impulse derived, as he confesses, from Mr. Gosse's "Father and Son," Dr. Robertson Nicoll has written a small volume of a similar sort—My Father, an Aberdeenshire Minister, 1812-91. It is not every son who can be trusted to write sanely about a parent, and Dr. Nicoll must be set down among the exceptions. He had given passing glimpses before of the Rev. Harry Nicoll, the first Free Church minister of Auchindoir, who was born in 1812 within a mile of the house in which he died who between those houses, with little change, spent his life of nearly eighty years, and who judge his lot ideal and only asked of Providence that things should not grow worse. Such a man is not likely to have been widely heard of, yet his son confidently writes: "If one had been asked any time during the last thirty years of my father's life, which ended in 1891, where the best liberary and the best bookman in Scotland were to be found, I think if he had known the truth he would have referred the inquirer to my father's home. "In that little manse were stored 17,000 volumes, the carefully gathered treasures of a man whose income was never quite £200. It is as a bookman principally that Dr. Nicoll writes of his father, but he also touches on his theology and, with a delicate hand, on certain domestic aspects of his character, and there is some interesting personal testimony taken from the father's letters, as to the rigorous discipline and denial which the Aberdeen student of the last century cheerfully endured in his search for learning.

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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

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MANUFACTURED IN LONDON FROM THE FINEST QUALITY BRIAR ROOT.

RENOWNED FOR THEIR BEAUTIFUL FINISH AND COOL SMOKING.

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See each Pipe is Stamped BARLING'S MAKE. ESTABLISHED 1812.

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SECOND TO NONE.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 20.] [BOMBAY, JULY 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pkd.	Mkns.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 3/8		1/4
3 do. Rentes ...	98	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 3/4		1/4
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	83 1/4	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/3		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/2		1/16
Do. in New York on 9th	53 1/2+1/4		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12		1/2
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·39	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York. on 9th 4·87 unchgd	4·87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
Do. Short London Bills,	3 months' sight	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills,	6 months' sight	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	1 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 2 23-32d. unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. 77/10 7/8 unchgd.

*Closing tone of Silver:—Dull.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet and Easier.
Futures	...Quiet.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Dull.
Total Sales	...3,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	200
Imports	...3,000
Mid-Americans ...	..6·04—08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 5/8—1/16

Future Delivery Prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·55	5·27	5·19	5·03	4·98
—08	—06	—05	—05	—05
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	
4·95	4·94	4·95	4·95	
—05	—04	—04	—05	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000
Do. do. last year ...	1,600
Exports to Great Britain	.....
Do. to Continent	4,000

Spot Cotton—10·65—15

Futures—Month of Oct....9·18—10 } Declined owing to favourable weather reports and to Southern selling of futures in the local market.

Do do. Dec....9·02—09 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 3/4—1/16.

Futures—Month of Oct. 9·15—13

Do. do. Dec. 9·05—12

Tone of Spot Cotton—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C.I.F.—39—Aug.-Sept.—Hull—Done—Canal.

Red F.A.Q. Karachi C.I.F.—38 7/8 July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED:—

Brown Cawnpore 51 5/8 Aug.-Sept.—Antwerp—Done—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Steady.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship.—48—July-August.—Havre—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼—

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 41 Value.

SKIN SALES.

Sheep Skin sale opned to-day—Good demand. Madras at last sales' rate.

Arrivals :—

"Gloame"—"Birkhall."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovs	4,792	Aden	A. C. Hasanally Vasi & Co.
Gold Coins ...	2,862		
Rupees	200		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [21TH JULY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 28th May
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. „ 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 4 per cent. „ 16th „
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

There has been no change in rates to-day and the market closes steady. All Banks are willing to sell at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand but there are very few buyers. The Credit rate is steady at 1s. 4d. three months' sight with few bills offering. Far Eastern rates are easier following lower silver quotations.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight— ...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	167 3/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	126 3/4
Hongkong—20 days' sight...	135
Yokohama—20 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—20 days' sight ...	179 1/2

Government Paper :—

The Market opened to-day at 95 13-16 for cash and the settlement. Scarcely any business has been done, the market, from sheer inanition, closing 1-16 down. The market will remain quiet pending definite news regarding the New Loan. Calcutta market is also quiet at 95 7-8 ready and 95 3-4 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	Rs. 95 13
1st Settlement	... ...	„ 95 12

Bullion :—

On Monday Bar silver in London closed 1-16 lower at 24 1-2 for ready and for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-8 lower at 53 1-8. Locally the market has been weak, the ready rate opening at 63 ex-duty and closing at 62 5-8. Forward rates are about level with ready and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	... ...	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	... ...	24	6	0
Bombay Bar Gold	... ...	24	3	0
English Sovereigns	... ...	15	4	0
English Draft Sovereigns	... ...	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	... ...	62	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	62	9	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	...	62	9	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The decline in the Home markets advised in the telegrams to hand this morning, has caused an easier feeling locally, and prices for New Crop are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower. Some export houses are sellers of New Broach, Oomras and Bengals, and business is reported at about our quotations.

For ready cotton the demand is limited and only a very moderate amount changed hands at Colaba this afternoon. Exporters to Japan and Mills were the buyers. For Europe there was nothing doing.

QUOTATIONS :—

	OLD CROP. Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	234	July
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	217	„
Fine M. G Damangaum-Pulgaon.	210	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	233	„
Fine M. G. Amrsoti ..	203	„
Fine M. G. Muttia ..	198	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	192	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	198	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	189	„
Good Westerns ...	197/8	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	229	„

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	245	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	238 1/2	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	216/12	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon ...	209/10	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	202/3	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	202/3	„
Fine M. G. Muttis...	198/9	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	191/2	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	196/7	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	188	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	178	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	16,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·50	5·22	5·07	5·08	4·95
—05	—05	—03	—03	—03
D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	
4·92	4·91	4·93	4·92	
—03	—03	—03	—03	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with little business passing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 7 0	B. T.
September	„	8 14 0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with little doing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9 0 0	B. T.
„ Brown Delhi ...	„	9 1 0	
„ Yellow Guzerat ...	„	10 3 0	
„ „ Cawnpore...	„	10 0 0	
New Brown Delhi, Apl-May	„	8 6 0	R. T.

Poppyseed :—

Ready... ... ... Rs. 10 9 0 B. T.

Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed :—

Rs. 31 8 0

Tone.—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 27 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Ready ... ...Rs. 5 15 0 B. T.

Tone—Firm.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Aug-Sept. ... Rs. 6 4 0 R. T.

New „ April-May ... „ 5 6 0 „

Tone.—Quiet.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,375 X. D.
India	63 3/4 X. D.
Indian Specie Bank	54 X. D.

Mills :—

David	358 3/4
Kohinoor	732 1/2
Manockji Petit...	3,150

Presses :—

New Mofussil	640
Volkart United	1,015

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co.	310
Badham Pile & Co	127
Delhi Flour Mill	910
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	325
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,080
Treacher & Co.	585
The B. E. S. & T. Co.	159

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	572 1/2
Amritsar-Patti	117
Tapti-Valley	420

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	3,318 bales.
Wheat	3,066 cwts.
Linseed	2,447 „
Rapeseed	656 „
Gingellyseed	1,062 „
Poppyseed	1,791 „
Groundnuts	88 „
Castorseed	3,983 „
Rice	3,465 „
Myrabollams	1,394 „
Cottonseed	5,626 „
Mowraseed	1,106 „
Gram	2,202 „
Joowar	44 „
Maize	54 „

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 14th July 1908, as compared with the statement of 7th July 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 7. Rs.	a.	p.	July 14. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,62,50,000	0	0	1,62,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,95,57,135	1	10	1,87,99,482	11	4
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,33,87,516	2	8	16,76,06,347	13	2
Bank Post Bills, &c...	8,72,917	6	6	10,44,439	8	4
Sundries	23,94,797	4	0	17,42,373	4	11
Rs...	22,24,62,365	15	0	22,54,42,643	5	9
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,91,37,431	0	0	2,78,48,257	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	29,12,542	0	0	23,06,392	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,53,91,549	2	4	4,20,94,217	4	7
Bills discounted, &c ...	4,02,69,397	14	6	3,93,45,934	6	3
Balances with other Banks ...	2,36,14,127	15	11	2,32,94,354	8	11
Bullions	15,15,602	10	11	13,20,312	10	1
Dead Stock.....	18,30,828	3	1	18,24,732	6	2
Stamps	16,647	14	11	16,127	13	11
Sundries	8,37,287	0	2	5,53,271	11	10
	14,55,25,413	13	10	13,81,08,599	13	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	7,69,36,952	1	2	8,73,34,043	8	0
Cash, &c., at Branches ...						
	22,24,62,365	15	0	22,54,42,643	5	9

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office.....	9,78,441	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	2,20,788	Increase.
Other Deposits	42,18,831	do
Post Bills.....	1,71,522	do
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	23,95,324	Decrease.
Loans	32,97,332	do
Accounts of Credit.....	9,23,463	do
Mercantile Bills.....	3,19,773	do
Cash at Head Office	71,41,553	Increase.
Cash at Branches	32,55,538	do
Percentage 46·16.		

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1.375
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	62½ xd.
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,465x.d
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1.130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 „	64½
Specie Bank	O. 50	50	1¼ „	18
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	50	5 „	54 xd.
Punjab National Bk.	100	100	14 „	253
EXCHANGE BANKS.		30 p.c.	9 „	120
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£18¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¼	15
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	127
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,950
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,515
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	159
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	150
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	335
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	275
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 80	xd. 350
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	18	152
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1¼	20
Kemp and Co.....	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	215
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	137
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	100	100	il.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p. c. 18¼	180
Phillips and Co.....	100	30	...	33
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	59
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	495
Syndicate	A. 10	10	p. c. 25	37
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Sourdy and Co.....	100	100	8	90
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
	O. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 11
	D. 20	30	...	
	P. 150	30	...	dis. 5 1/2
Thakersand Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 260
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	585

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	475
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	165
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	195
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	625
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	700
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	470
Century	500	500	50	375
Central India	500	500	85	1,715
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,080
Coronation Millis.....	500	500	60	806
Connaught	500	300	25	260
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	98½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 970
David	250	250	20	358¼
Emperor Edward	500	500	20	610
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Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,330
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	480
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	650
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	325
Jamshed Manufg	250	250	10	162½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	385
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	720
Kohinoor	500	500	25	732½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,345
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,200
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,150
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2950
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	53½
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	195
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	670
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
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Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
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Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,135
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Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Idian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mabenudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	282½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,050
New Moufussil Co....	400	400	50	640
New Berar	500	500	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	495
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	4,400
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,015
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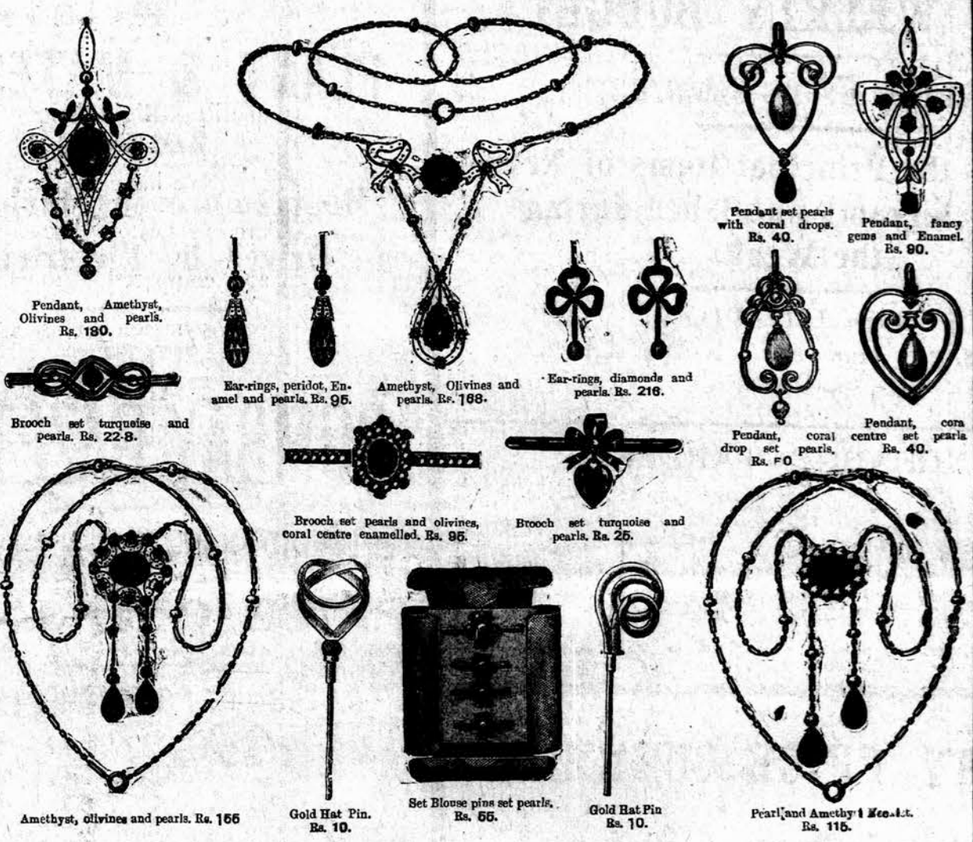

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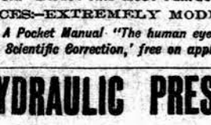

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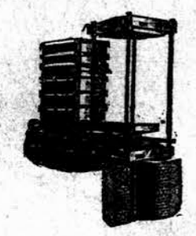

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